ESTABLISHED 1818

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,254—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | SATURDAY. 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 22nd Dec. |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5152 | 1200 | L. Moule | 29th " |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 5th Jan. |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | 2750 | W. B. Andrews | 12th " |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 19th " |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5152 | 1200 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th " |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 2nd Feb. |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 9th " |
| * † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 16th " |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5280 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 23rd " |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 2nd Mar. |
| B.I. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. J. Nantes | 9th " |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 16th " |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | 2750 | W. B. Andrews | 23rd " |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 30th " |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5152 | 1200 | L. Moule | 6th April. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 13th " |
| | | | | TUESDAY, 5 P.M. |
| Ex.M. PENINSULAR | 5152 | 1200 | R. F. Briscoe | 16th April. |
| | | | | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
| * B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 20th April. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 27th " |
| BML CALEDONIA | 7558 | 2750 | W. B. Andrews | 4th May |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 11th " |
| B.I. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. Creery | 18th " |
| | | | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A Seaton | 24th May |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5280 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 31st " |

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Jan. '95. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Feb. '95. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | A. Fellner | 3,878 | 650 | 9th Jan. '95 |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Walluschnig. | 4,403 | 350 | 9th Feb. " |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE Or VENICE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 626 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | B. Vidos | 4,235 | 350 | 21st Dec. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Suez Canal House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 20th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 22nd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 27th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 27th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|
| A STEAMER ..... 3,000 ..... | On or about the End of December. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1894. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DRESS GLOVES, TIES, AND HOSE.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Superior White Dress Gloves, 2 buttons | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Extra Quality French Kid | 3 0 | 3 6 |

WHITE CAMBRIC DRESS BOWS.

New Shapes to hand ..... Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 6-12 per doz.

HOSE FOR DRESS WEAR.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Pure Black Silk | 7 8 | 8 0 |
| Spun Silk and Embroidered Fronts | 2 8 | 2 14 |

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ICES!
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ICES!!!
WINES and SPIRITS of the best Quality,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
FRESH PASTRY EVERY DAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in..

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOVELTIES IN

COSAQUES,

BONBONS,

MECHANICAL TOYS,

WREATHS,

FANCY BOXES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and } CHRISTMAS { Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. } AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS. { Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, } KEMP AND CO., LD., { BYCULLA.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, FROM Rs. 1-4 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.

DRESS SHIRTS,
From Rs. 4-4 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemi-try, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

*Agents for India*, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

ORIGINALITY,
ARTISTIC FINISH,
AND INTRINSIC WORTH,

Are the STANDARD COMBINATION of every article in our Extensive and Valuable Stock.

In the selection of articles suitable for Presentation, be they WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, 'XMAS PRESENTS or SOUVENIRS,

Every difficulty is agreeably and appreciably Removed at our Establishment, by the fact that every article, carrying as it does a charming and clamouring fascination, presents itself for individual preference, vitiating altogether the trouble and fatigue of "going the round" of every Establishment in Bombay.

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in JEWELLERY—such as BANGLES, NECKLACES, EAR BOUTONS, DEMISUITES, LOCKETS, HAIR PINS, JEWELLED and FANCY RINGS, SCARF PINS, STUDS and LINKS, SOLITAIRES, PLAIN and FANCY WATCHES and CHAINS, &c.—are all of the latest REGISTERED DESIGNS, and are NOVELTIES it would be found impossible to duplicate elsewhere: the Designs of all being entirely DISTINCTIVE and UNIQUE.

Our other Departments—

CLOCKS & WATCHES,
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will be found provided with the most Recent additions and improvements—SOLIDITY and HIGH CLASS characterising everything.

In DIAMOND JEWELLERY we are exhibiting a most EXCEPTIONAL, DAZZLING, and IMPORTANT collection of Ornaments suitable for ANGLO-INDIAN and PURELY INDIAN use—the mechanical arrangements of some lending an additional grandeur to true ORIENTAL TASTES.

Our DIAMONDS UNMOUNTED are the LARGEST and most BRILLIANT ever offered. A few GRAND PAIRS of BRILLIANT DIAMONDS, suitable for Ear Studs, weighing from 1½ Carat are of the RAREST BEAUTY and PURITY. Very important SINGLE STONES up to over 36 Carats each are to be found in this superb collection. TOURISTS, VISITORS, and RESIDENTS of Bombay, not forgetting our Valued Patrons, THEIR HIGHNESSES, THE RAJAS, MAHARAJAHS, THAKORE SAHEBS, and NAWABS, will find that we have a Staff of Assistants who will endeavour to do their utmost to make a Visit to our Establishment as interesting and as pleasant as possible.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
CHRONOMETER, CLOCK, AND WATCH MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAN CREAM
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH,
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, &C.

WE have now perfected the Formula for our Tan Cream, and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited. Its ease of application, the brilliant result, and its cheapness will recommend it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as.; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE LATEST IN DRESS FABRICS, COMPRISING

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| TOILES | TWEEDS |
| CAMBRICS | SERGES |
| MUSLINS | GAUZES |
| CREPONS | SILKS |
| LINENS | VELVETS |

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES of this Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, but for the Convenience of the Public will be kept OPEN till 8 P.M. on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

Manager.....SAVILLE SMITH.

25—ARTISTS—25

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER,

AMY STEINBERG'S

Screaming Farcical Comedy,

"MY UNCLE,"

AND A SELECT VARIETY PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 22ND DEC.,

Dion Boucicault's Great Humourous Irish Drama,

"THE SHAUGHRAUN."

MONDAY, 24TH—DR. BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH—(BOXING NIGHT),

Grand Production of G. R. Sims' Great Spectacular Play,

"THE ROMANY RYE."

Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors Open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15.

Box Office at MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.

EDWIN FERGUSSON.....Business Manager.

TO-NIGHT!

GAIETY THEATRE.

Under the Auspices, and Immediate Presence of LIEUTENANT KHAMBATTA AND THE POONA PARSEE VOLUNTEER CORPS,

THE ORIGINAL ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY

Will perform

"BHOLEE GOOL YANE GOOLNI BHOOL,"

(i.e. Simple-minded Gool and her only Error), being an adaptation to Parsee Life, by Mr. BAHADANJI N. KABRAJI, of the ever-popular "East Lynne."

The Volunteers' own Band will play and entertain the Audience at intervals in the Drama.

BOMBAY

NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT, 1894.

To meet the Convenience of those who cannot attend at Night,

AN

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

Will be given

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 21ST DECEMBER,

COMMENCING AT 3-30 P.M.

TICKETS will be Sold at the DOORS.

PRICES:—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 1st Class | 3 0 |
| (Children) | 1 0 |
| 2nd Class | 1 0 |
| 3rd Class | 0 4 |

Sailors, Soldiers, and Children, Half-price to Second and Third Class Seats.

THIRD CLASS TICKETS (only) purchased for the 17TH 18TH, 19TH, and 20TH, will be ACCEPTED.

One BLOCK of SEATS on the West Side will be RESERVED for SCHOOL CHILDREN at a Nominal Charge of ONE ANNA.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.

A GRAND SUBSCRIPTION BALL

WILL be held in the above well-known HOTEL, near the Byculla Railway Station, on CHRISTMAS EVE. Those desiring to attend should apply for Tickets at once, as none will be sold on the Premises on the Night of the Entertainment. Supper not included in the Subscription, nor Liquors. These will be of the best, and must be paid for over the Bar.

Single Ticket for Gentleman.....Rs. 3

Double Ticket for Lady and Gentleman... „ 5

Ticket for One Gentleman and Two Ladies „ 7

N.B.—Everything Select.

Apply to the

PROPRIETOR,

Taylor's Family Hotel, Byculla.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th December, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1st and 2nd January, 1895, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

HAVING RETURNED from my Temporary Leave, I beg now to Inform that I have TAKEN CHARGE of this COMPANY'S AGENCY, and Mr. C. CANELLA'S Power to Sign as Acting Agent for this Company has CEASED with This Date.

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Bombay, 21st December, 1894.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, are requested to ENTER and LEAVE by the LOWER GATE.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Contracts for the SALE of COUNTRY LIQUOR, SINDI (TODDY), OPIUM and DRUGS in the Akola District, for the year 1895-96, will be Auctioned at Noon, on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1895, at the Deputy Commissioner's Kutcherry, Akola.

The Purchasers will be called upon to Deposit ¼ (one-fourth) of the Amounts of their bids, or to furnish good Securities in the Akola District.

A. SIMPSON,
Acting Deputy Commissioner, Akola District.

Dated Akola, 17th December, 1894.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!

'Xmas Series.
Folding Series.
Relief Series.
Fancy Shape Series.
Comic Series.
Hand-painted Series.
Fold Silk Series.
Ivory Souvenir.
Hand-painted Opals.
Princess Series.

From Ans. 2 to Rs. 7 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL CAPSULES.

COVERED with Membrane, not with Gelatine, hence Superior to all others for Urethral complaints.

SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS In India.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret, Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. I. | Six Bottles | Rs. 24 |
| No. II. | do. | „ 16 |
| No. III. | Twelve Bottles | „ 40 |

CASH or by V.P.P. No Booking.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

NEW TIES, KNOTS, and BOWS.—Special Cheap Rates for the Naval and Military Tournament. Unique and Rare Collection.—BATLIBOI & VIRJEE, opposite the Novelty Theatre, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS.—In Handsome Ornamental Boxes, suitable as Presents to friends at Home or in India. Choice Spring Crop Selections, unsurpassed for Purity, Flavor and Colour, from General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens in the Kangra Valley.—22, Church Gate Street, MORTON, MAJU and Co.

SPANISH GRAPES, in splendid condition, Just Received direct.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

'XMAS CHAMPAGNE, First Quality, at the Moderate Price of Rs. 50 per dozen.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS. We recommend these as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

RS. 20 ANNUALLY will Supply you an ANGLO-HINDI DAILY PAPER. Numerous Advantages. Apply to "TARA BAI," Girgaum, Bombay.

GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own supervision, and, immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality, distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction, is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Standard Floor Lamps, Rich Table Lamps, Drawing-room Tea Kettles, for Table or Floor, Side-tables of Art Metal or Bamboo, Majolica Artware, &c.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! 50 Walers will be Sold by Auction to the highest bidder, TO-MORROW, at 3-30 P.M., at the Government Remount Stable. (See BENNETT'S Advertisement).

'XMAS COLORED CANDLES, in Fancy Boxes, each As. 2, 4, 10 and 12, and Re. 1. Candle Clips, each As. 2. For New Xmas List free by Post.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—Large, Well-furnished BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, from 1st December. Apply "Hills," care of this Office.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, The BEST in India and yet the Cheapest: * Rs. 21, *** Rs. 23 per dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents, Retail Agents, D. C. COMRIGUR, Market.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather, and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sasoi Valley, Lohagur, and Visapur Forts, and all other places of interest, are supplied with Tongas, Ponies, and other Requisites on Short notice. Apply to the Proprietor.

HERBERT BROMLEY, Esq. (Dental Surgeon), says:—"Have lived at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. Everything Clean and Comfortable, and I hope to be here again next year."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Friends at Home. Native State Stamps, 10 Varieties, for 8 as.; 15 for 12 as.; 20 for 1 Re.; 30 for 2 Rs.; 40 for Rs. 3-8; 50 for Rs. 4-8; 75 for Rs. 7; 100 for Rs. 10; and 150 for Rs. 30. Exceptionally good value.—BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite J. Neuberg.

FOR SALE, at the MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, Tardeo, 10 Boilers of Messrs Hicks Hargreave's make. 32 feet long and 7 feet in Diameter, certified for 110 lbs. pressure, and in working order. Apply at the above Mill.

FOR SALE.—A Bargain.—A PHONOGRAPH, complete with Records, Songs and Bands; Cheap, as owner has no further use for it. Apply "PHONO," care of this Office.

WE have a large and varied Stock of Indian Art Wares and Curios suitable for Home Presentation, at moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

INDIAN ART WARES for SALE at the Rear Art Workshops, near the Crawford Markets. SHOW-ROOM OPEN DAILY.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be Issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system. For particulars SEE Notices exhibited at Stations.

AN Officer can Recommend a HOME for the SONS of Officers, &c., in France, where they have the Advantage of a First Class Education, and can Mix with other Boys. Excellent References. Very Moderate Terms. Address "K.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always, ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street Fort.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ¼ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

FRESH HAMS, by JOSEPH PRIME, in convenient Sizes. Fresh and nice. Also Mild CHEESE, Re. 1 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

STILTON CHEESE, DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, Wiltshire Bacon, Best York Cut Hams.—Freshness and Quality confidently guaranteed. Size of Small Hams from 6 to 8lbs. Size of Large Hams from 8 to 15 lbs. Ham can also be had on Cut in Pieces of 2 lbs. and upwards.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

BRAN PIE LUCK! BRAN PIE LUCK!! Come and try your Chance. Only Eight Annas a Pull. Four times the Value in many a Pull. It is the Cheapest 'Xmas Amusement the Parents could find for their Children. —BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder. Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

WHISKY.—One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Various Brands and Qualities, to be SOLD at a Sacrifice to Close Account.—J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jarakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna. W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 3 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be Issued at the specially REDUCED RATES of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.

Steamers leave Bombay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, arriving in Kurrachee on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Return Steamers leave Kurrachee every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.

AND

McIVER MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.

Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

JAMRAO CANAL.

TENDERS are invited before 15th January, 1895, for the Construction of about Four Million Cubic Feet of EMBANKMENT. For further particulars send Re. One and Application to

A. HILL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, First District, Jamrao Canal, Hyderabad (Sind).

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, upto 22nd January, 1895, for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal, from 1st April, 1895, up to the 31st March, 1896. The term "more" includes the Supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

II.—Printed Forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Stores (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the Form of Contract Deed, which, in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these Printed Forms, which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of Two Rupees for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office at Twelve o'clock Noon, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1895. Parties tendering are invited to Attend.

V.—All other particulars obtainable from the Undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, CAPT., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Mhow, 17th December, 1894.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

THE only School with a Principal who is the 1st "Honors" Diplomated Teacher of Shorthand of the N. P. Society of London in Bombay.

DON'T FAIL to Read the Prospectus of this Shorthand School for 1895, now ready, together with Forms of Application, at the College, or at Messrs. NORMAN and Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Important new features both to Ladies and Gentlemen. All Applications for the 1895 Session should reach the PRINCIPAL of the Shorthand School before the 3rd January, 1895.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

WATER SUPPLY WORKS.

THE TIME fixed for receiving Tenders in Chief Engineer's Office, Mysore, P. W. Department, Bangalore, for the Supply of Pipes, Valves, &c., required for the Mysore and Bangalore Water Supply Works, is hereby EXTENDED to THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1895, on which Date, at 4 O'clock P.M., they will be Opened. The Tenders will be Finally Disposed of on the 15th February, 1895.

C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore, P. W. D.

Bangalore, 8th December, 1894.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1894, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1894.

IN Accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the Inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

CEYLON TEA,

FOLDING TABLES.

TRAVELLING BATHS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS,

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 45,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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|---|---|---|
| LONDON, | HONGKONG, | SHANGHAI. |
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY. | PALLE. |
| CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. |
| MADRAS. | HONGKONG. |
| COLOMBO. | SHANGHAI. |
| KANDY. | |

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms: —

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| If fixed for Six Months | 4 per cent. p. a. |
| Do. Twelve Months | 4½ per cent. „ |
| Do. Two or Three Years | 4½ per cent. „ |

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| If paid in India | Commission ¼th per cent |
| On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody | „ ¼th „ |
| On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India | „ ¼th „ |

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

## INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, now being used for the Illumination of the Naval and Military Tournament—in Part or the Whole. For further particulars apply to

C. JOST & Co.,
Hornby Row, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S

IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

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SIXPENCE.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,

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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT 'KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Name | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Div'd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. all | Rs. 10 pr. ct. | Rs. 1,310 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,250 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,135 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10. p.c. | 135 |
| | 2,000 | 100 | 75 | | 120 |
| | 3,000 | 100 | 10 | | 60 |
| | | | 50 | | 100 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80½ |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | 29 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £19½ | 6 pr. ct. | 250 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
| A Jocck Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | Yearly 10 7½ | 250 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 122 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,080 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,250 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,338 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 3 | 70 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,570 |
| Deccan Ice Co. in liquidation | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 8½ |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 560 | 5 pr. ct. | 350 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 20 | 292 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld | 2,300 | 250 | 250 | 7½ pr. ct. | 300 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 150 |
| Kamp & Co | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 322 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 180 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 10n |
| Mereia & Co. Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 129 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | — | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 pr. ct. | 175 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 98 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 475 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | No dvd. | 2,350 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 1 | 60 |
| Treacher & Co | 2,000 | 500 | 25 | 60 | 1,007½ |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 80 |
| Telephone Co | 9,200 | 25 | 160 | 1 | 25½ |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 30 | 630 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 43 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 per ct. | 385 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 725 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 900 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 395 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 150 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 225 |
| Central India | 1,900 | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1,475 |
| China Mills Co Ld | 860 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 505 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 870 |
| Coimbatore S and W | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | — | 110 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 610 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | — | 20 | 620 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 550 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 405 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 390 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 523 |
| Framjee Pestn | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 400 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 | 725 |
| Hinguanghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 575 |
| Hydershad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,000 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 405 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,305 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 565 |
| Jaffer Alli | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 565 |
| Jumabed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 7½ | 160 |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1000 |
| Jubilee Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 200 |
| Ld | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | Nil | 630 |
| Khandesh | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 825 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 1,020 | 1,000 | 40 | 770 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | 10 | 179 |
| Leopold | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | 750 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | | | | | |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 980 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,350 |
| Mahalumee Sahboob Shah Mills (Gunbarga) | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 325 |
| Manockjee Petit | 3,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct | 153½ |
| Mazagon | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,885 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 155 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 2,010 |
| Madura Mills | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | — | — |
| National | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| New Great Eastern | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 95 |
| Oriental | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 480 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld) | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Nil | 490 |
| Queen Mills | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,340 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 685 |
| assoon | 2600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,000 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,385xd |
| Soonderdas | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 1,325 |
| Southern India | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 700 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 165 |
| Sun Mills, Lt | 1,312 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 312½ |
| Star of India | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 210 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 250 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 475 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 605 |
| Venishanker Lukhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 650 |
| Victoria Mills | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Western India | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 87½ |
| Wadia Mills | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 705 |
| Union Mills Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 200 |
| | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 500 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,375 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 90 | 1,065 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 235 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 5550 | 250 | 250 | 45 | 315 |
| Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 15 | 137½ |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 125 |
| Colaba | 500 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 125 |
| East India | 500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 20 | 320 |
| English Press and Manfg | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,250 |
| Fort | 400 | 200 | — | 20 | 102½ |
| French | 150 | 3,500 | 500 | 80 | 1,300 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 390 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 405 |
| Hingorji Press Co., Ld | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 420 |
| Khanagaum | 780 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 115 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 240 | 450 | 450 | 30 | 400xd |
| Maharashtra | 200 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 247½ |
| Madrasdgura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 200 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 120 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 95 |
| Mofussil Co | 2,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 330 |
| Munmar M | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 215xd |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 512½ |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | 11½ | 125 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 440 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 480 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Stad and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,100 |
| Stad | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 530 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 55 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 375 | 200 | all | 16 | 200 |
| Vikart | — | 1,000 | 100 | 12 | 1,185 |
| | | | | 90 | |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Consolidated Stock | — | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | 246 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. | — | £ 18 | — | do. | |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 29-3 | |
| Gold Leaf | " | 28-12 | Nominal. |
| Pakin, Bar Gold, old | " | 28-3 | " |
| Do. do. new | " | 28-5 | " |
| Australia bar Gold | " | 28-11 | |
| ombay bar Gold | " | 28-10 | |
| Sovereigns | " | 13-8 | |
| Do. Dracons | " | 13-5 | |
| Silver T | " | 92 | |
| Do. Mi | " | 92-4 | |
| Carolas | " | 28-8 | |
| Napoleon | " | 13-5 | |
| Five Franc Pieces | " | 390-0 | |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.

Sale of Maharani Ice Company's Factory, 4 p.m.

Afternoon Performance, Naval and Military Tournament, the Oval, 3-30 p.m.

Prize Distribution, American Mission High School, A. M. Church, Bhendi Bazaar, 4-30 p.m.

Annual Ball, Military Medical Students, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.

The London Lyric Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

Ball at Government House, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Naseri, Satranjee, and Clan Ranald left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rosetta entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-morrow, at 4-45 p.m.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebunder and C. Mandvi, per extra s.s. Kapurthala, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 22nd instant.

ERRATUM.—In our list of the results of the University Matriculation Examinations we inadvertently printed for No. 2443, the name of Kapadia B. Vallabhai, instead of that of Khopker Shanker Raoji.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, Dar-es-salam and the eastern ports of Africa up to Natal and Cape Colony, per extra s.s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow, the 22nd instant.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.—Mark Milford's laughable farce was successfully produced at the Tivoli by the London Lyric Company last night. This evening the amusing comedy "My Uncle," by Amy Steinberg, is to be performed.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races to-morrow, Saturday. Entries for yachts' and ships' boats close at noon, to-day. As ships' boats are handicapped their extreme length and breadth should be stated when entering.

NEGLECTING SANITATION.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday fined Abdullabhoy Gullambusein, a Borah house-owner, for neglecting to fulfil the sanitary requirements in connection with his property. The Public Health Department had often cautioned him, but he did not heed them. He was previously fined for a similar offence.

MORTON MAJU AND CO.—In our notice of Christmas display by the various shops in Bombay we omitted to mention that Messrs. Morton Maju and Co., Church Gate Street, have now on hand, suitable for Christmas gifts, a choice selection of the best brands of Kangra Valley Tea from General Youngbusband's celebrated gardens in the Punjab. They have specially imported for the season a large assortment of handsome enamelled boxes in ornamental art designs for Europe for these teas, which have been specially priced at the lowest rates possible to suit their constituents. Messrs. Morton Maju and Co. were the first to give an impetus to the tea trade by lectures and other means, and their place is well worth a visit.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Dhobie Talao, on the body of Rama Lahanoo, aged thirty years, residing in the 1st Marine Street. Deceased was blind of one eye and maintained himself by begging. He had been suffering from pain in the abdomen for the last six months, and was unable to get his livelihood. On Wednesday morning he was missing, and a report was made to the police about his disappearance. Yesterday morning a policeman doing duty near the Dhobie Talao Tank, saw the body of deceased floating on the surface of the water in the tank and brought it out. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN'S WIFE.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Tardeo Road, on view of the body of Byabai, aged nineteen years, the wife of a policeman in the Bombay Force. Deceased was occasionally subject to epileptic fits and was treated by native doctors. At 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the husband went on duty leaving the deceased at home, and on his return in the evening she was found missing. A search was made, and on the following morning her dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in the tank attached to the Tapidass Mill. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Jan Mahomed Roshan was charged with attempting to murder Rahamat, a Mahomedan woman. Mr Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, represented the complainant. Mr. Little said that the case was a very simple one, and he did not think it was necessary for him to personally conduct the case. Mr. Velinker who appeared for complainant was quite competent to conduct the case, and he would therefore not attend it. Mr. Velinker then opened the case, giving the circumstances under which the murderous assault was committed. The facts have already appeared in these columns. Accused wished to marry the woman, but being already engaged to another man she refused him, and the accused thereupon stabbed her. Evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Durga Mahadoo, a Hindu lad, aged two years, residing with his parents, at Wari Bunder. About 8 o'clock, on the night of the 10th instant, the mother placed the child on the floor to sleep, with a cap on the head, and a naked kerosine oil lamp burning on a niche in the wall close by, and then went to the room of a neighbour. About ten minutes afterwards the mother heard the child crying, and on going into the room, saw that the child's cap was on fire. She immediately extinguished the flames, but before she could do so, the childs head was extensively burnt. On the following day the lad was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns having been dressed, the mother took him home. On the third day the mother again carried the child to the J. J. Hospital, where it died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

EAST LYNNE AT THE GAIETY.—The Parsee Volunteers from Poona have been invited, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, to a performance of Bholi Gool (a Gujerati adaptation of East Lynne) at the Gaiety Theatre to-night. The pathetic character of the drama and its performance in the presence of the Parsee Volunteers, whose arrival in Bombay seems to have created quite a sensation in native circles, will draw a large number to the theatre. Starting shortly before nine o'clock from their camp at the Cooperage, the Volunteers, dressed in their uniform and to the accompaniment of their own Band playing, will march up to the theatre by Hornby Road, under the command of Lieut. Dinshaw D. Khambata. Bholi Gool is an adaptation to Parsee life of the well known English drama by Mr. Bahmauji N. Kabraji, and has been played before crowded houses on nearly a hundred nights, when it was largely appreciated, and ranked among the most popular native dramas.

THE GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the above institution came off yesterday evening in Mr. Haji Cassum's bungalow, Grant Road, before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Jacob presiding. The children creditably went through a programme consisting of music, songs, recitations, drills, &c. The Rev. Mr. Peel read the annual report, which stated that the daily attendance of pupils was quite satisfactory, showing an increase of 19 over the last year, when the number of attendance was 95 against 114 this year. The number on the rolls had also increased from 120 to 152. The financial position of the school was satisfactory. From the report of Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, it appears that the progress made by the pupils attending the school was on the whole very encouraging. Colonel Freeman, in addressing the meeting exhorted the pupils to be diligent in their studies and to make use of their opportunities in order to get on in life. He asked them to emulate the high character of President Garfield who, by diligence and by fitting himself for the position above the one which he occupied, became President of a vast Republic. The prizes which consisted of books, dolls, &c., were then distributed to the pupils by Mrs. Jacob, and the ceremony concluded with the singing of God save the Queen.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co., Hornby-row Street, Fort, Bombay.

## THE FATAL FALL OF AN ARCH.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances, under which Fakeer Mahomed Goolam Hossein, a Mahomedan victoria-driver, aged about thirty-five years, and a girl, named Surja, aged about seven years, were crushed to death by the sudden fall of the arch leading to a stable behind a four-storeyed chawl, belonging to Mr. Rustamji Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejebhoy, on the afternoon of the 13th instant. Superintendent Crimmy watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Mr. Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramji stated that he entered into possession of the chawl last May. About four months ago he was served by the Municipality with an order to pull down the second, third, and fourth storeys. There was a stable behind the chawl, and there were two passages through the chawl to the stable, each passage having an arch at the street entrance, while the Municipality were pulling down the third and fourth storeys of the chawl, the ghariwallas were allowed to use two arch passages. The witness then gave a contract to a Borah, named Khanbhoy Allibhoy, to pull down the remaining floors of the chawl. The Borah commenced working on the 7th October last and witness subsequently saw a rope tied across the entrances of the arch passages on the Hospital side to prevent ghariwallas from using the passages. Some times witness noticed that the rope had gone. The Borah could have prevented the ghariwalla using the passages as he had free possession of the property given to him by the witness. There was another road to the stable, besides the two archways, at the east end of the property. There would have been no objection to the ghariwallas using this road, if the arch passages had been blocked up; witness saw the archway, which fell, as he was driving to the Fort at about noon on the 13th instant. It did not then appear to him to be in any way dangerous. It was not supported by any walls. The arch was about three feet in thickness and could, in the opinion of the witness, stand unsupported. The work was going on in the morning in question, but the rope, which the witness had referred to, was not then fastened at the end of the passage. Witness noticed ghariwallas going in and coming out on the 13th instant, and no one was preventing them.—Mr. Jamsetji Dadabhoy Naderahaw, Superintendent of Buildings, north-east division, Bombay, Municipality, said that the arch could have stood without any lateral support. When he saw the arch some days previous to the accident, it was not in any ruinous condition. He examined the *débris* and found no defect or decay in the mortar. There might have been undetected defective joints in the masonry of the arch. The vibration caused by the road traffic on the Babulla Tank Road, might have caused the arch to fall. The Municipality did not prevent ghariwallas from using the arch passage, while pulling down the third and fourth storeys of the chawl, because it was then safe to use it. It was not the duty of the inspector to inspect a building, while it was being demolished by its owner under the orders of the Municipality except to see that proper precautions had been taken to prevent accidents. The side walls of the passages were built up to the piers of the arch, but it gave no support to the arch. The only support, the arch had, was from the front walls of the shop, but on the morning of the 14th instant, these walls were found to have been pulled down. Witness could give no reason, why the arch should have been left standing, after the front walls of the shops had been pulled down.—A mucoadum in the service of Mr. Sivji Damji said that he told the Borah twice to make another passage for the ghariwalla to pass to the stable and shut up the archways, but he refused to do so, saying that witness had no business to tell him to do so. The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the deceased persons, were caused by the injuries received by the masonry arch falling on them, owing to one Khanbhoy Alibhoy in pulling down the building, having negligently omitted to take sufficient steps to guard against the probable danger to human life from the fall of the building, or any part thereof.

## ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A POLICEMAN.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kassum Khan, lately a policeman, in the service of the local police force, was charged, at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. E. Wilkie, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, in respect of Re. 1-8 and three silver studs, attached to a chain. Mr. Hughes Sealy, defended. It appears that on the morning of the 14th instant accused, accompanied by two policemen, took a Mogul man and a woman, to Superintendent Nolan, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The Superintendent ordered the two persons to be searched by the accused, who handed over Rs. 2 and cash and a quantity of jewellery including the silver studs, which were found on the person of the Mogul woman. He put all the things in a cloth and handed them over to the accused, who left with the two policemen. At 8 o'clock the following morning the two persons were released on bail, when Mr. Nolan sent for the property, that had been found on their persons, and on examining found that the studs and Re. 1-8 were missing. On accused being sent for he gave up the missing articles. The chowkey book was sent for, when the Superintendent found that all the jewellery, and cash had been entered, except Rs. 1-8 and the studs. Accused was then placed before the Deputy Commissioner, who ordered proceedings to be instituted against him. In cross-examination the Superintendent stated that the money returned to him by the accused was to the best of his belief, the identical money given in charge of him and that the value of the studs was about Rs. 2 and the value of the remaining ornaments was over Rs. 100. Inspector Moore corroborated the statement of Mr. Nolan. The chowkey *karkoon* produced the book, showing that Rs. 1-8 was not entered therein. Accused had handed over to him the property in the presence of two other policemen. Mr. Sealy contended that the prosecution must prove that there were conversions of the money, and that the studs had remained with the accused in exactly the same condition as when received. The prosecution failed to show any dishonest intention on the part of the accused who had served for nineteen years in the Marine Battalion where he was promoted to the rank of a colour sergeant, and received a pension of Rs. 7 per month. He had also worked in the Mint for four years and had received a certificate of good conduct. Was it likely, the pleader asked, that a man in the position of accused would risk his pension, his character, and the exertions of a life-time for the sake of two or three rupees. He asked the magistrate to discharge the accused on the ground of facts and on the point of law. The magistrate said that there having been no conversion by the accused to his own use, he could not frame a charge against him. Moreover there was reason for doubting whether the intention of the accused was dishonest, though there could be no doubt he had been very careless. His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE RAILWAY GUARD.

ABOUT 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at the G. I. P Railway, Parel Station, a sad fatal accident occurred to Mr. Sorabjee Bomonjee Khodaijee, aged forty-two years, a Parsee railway guard, residing at Copper Street, Mazagon. About half-past 4 o'clock a goods train in charge of deceased and another guard, named Mr. Percival Wharton, arrived at the Parel station from Karjat. A Poona up-passenger train was coming from the Byculla station, and to allow it to pass the goods train was shunted down to a siding. About twenty minutes after the goods train was backed Mr. Wharton, the second guard, whose brake was in the middle of the train, was informed that the head guard Mr. Sorabji had been run over. Mr. Wharton got down from his brake and saw the deceased lying by the side of the siding about six waggons from his brake, which was at the rear of the train. He was lying on his back and both his legs and four fingers of his left hand were cut off. He was conscious and on being questioned said that after the train was stopped on the siding, he got down, stood between the rails, and was trimming the tail lamp, when the train was backed further on to clear the points, with the result that he was knocked down, and while he was creeping out from under the waggon, he was run over. The guard was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few hours afterwards. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest in the evening at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AT GENOA, a Naples Correspondent says, the anti-diphtheritic serum received from the Behring Institution has given very unfavourable results. The Genoese physicians are much disappointed with the Berlin serum, says a telegram from that city. The Venetian doctors are equally dissatisfied, many cases having resulted fatally under the new cure.

A VIENNA diplomatist, who is well versed in Chinese matters, says that the Taku forts are splendidly protected on the water side, and cannot be taken from the Peiho, but that on the land side they are of easy access, and would offer little resistance, especially to an army coming from the north.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES IN A MURDER CASE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX vs. KALA REVANDAS AND SAMAL KALYAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Session Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 11th October last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Russell, with Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder in having on the 10th August last, caused the death of one Mehra Dola by beating him with the back part of a hoe and with a stick with the knowledge that they were likely by such beating to cause death; and also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The complainant, the deceased's father; and the accused were cultivators at Yadod, a village in the Anand taluka of the Khaira District, and there was bitter feeling between them for several reasons. On the 10th August last, the deceased received severe injuries on several parts of his body; and he was found lying helpless near the field of the uncle of the second accused. He was first taken on a cot to the police station in the village, and was thence sent to the dispensary at Anand, where he remained under treatment for three days, when he died. The theory of the prosecution was that the deceased, having this year taken up the lands which were cultivated by the first accused and the second accused's uncle as tenants since a long time, from the Desai of Petlad, both the accused were greatly annoyed at this supersession; that the injuries on him were inflicted by the first accused with the back of a hoe, and by the second accused with a stick, and that he died later on in consequence of those injuries. The accused denied this theory and contended that, whoever might have injured the deceased, advantage was taken of that circumstance falsely to implicate them in this matter out of malice. There was no direct evidence on the record to prove the offence. The deceased himself had made certain disclosures to several persons, charging the accused with having attacked him on his way to Petlad and severely beaten him there. The first person who met him while he was lying helpless by the side of the road was one Chanda, woman, a laborer, who was going to a field to remove weeds there for hire, and he at once disclosed the names of the accused as his beaters to her, and engaged her to go and give information of his condition to his father and his son in order that the latter might come and take him to the village. She duly conveyed the message and disclosed the names of the accused. Her evidence was amply corroborated. When the deceased was taken to the village on a cart brought by his son, he repeated what he had said to a police man stationed there, and later on to the police patel, to whom a complaint was made in the meantime; and his statement to the latter was immediately recorded as a dying declaration. The names of the accused were disclosed in this statement and were included in a report made immediately to the police jemadar. When the jemadar arrived, the above story was once more repeated to him by the deceased. When later on he was sent to the dispensary at Anund for treatment, the head constable met him there, read over to him his former statement, and had it signed for him by the dispensary compounder there. On the whole, the statements and declarations appeared to the Joint Sessions Judge to be truthful. If the accused had any intention to kill the deceased, the sharp side of the hoe might have been used, and the blows might have been inflicted on his head. The use of the back of the hoe and a stick indicated that there was no positive intention to kill the deceased. With regard to the injury on the right side of the deceased, which ruptured his liver inside, the case seemed to be different. On a careful consideration of the facts, Mr. Inamdar arrived at the conclusion that the conditions of murder were satisfied. Agreeing with both the assessors, who found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—We agree with the Joint Sessions Judge and the assessors in finding that, on the 10th August last, mortal injuries including rupture of the liver, were caused to Meru, from which he died on the 14th August. There follows another question whether the two prisoners or either of them inflicted those injuries. It is admitted that the only evidence of this consists of statements made on the 10th, 11th and 14th August by the injured man. In all of them, he implicates the two prisoners. It may be that he told the truth in so doing, as the Judge and assessors believe. But as there was no cross-examination, it is often unsafe to rely on such statements when, as in this case, there is no corroboration. In his later statements, he named his son-in-law Ranchod as an eye witness and Ranchod and one Kalbhoy appeared as eye witnesses before the magistrate, but were not called at the trial, the prosecuting pleader evidently and rightly supposing them to be false witnesses. He must, therefore, hold that Meru has made false statements and joined in a conspiracy to get the prisoners convicted by means of false witnesses. It would, therefore, be extremely unsafe to act upon his statements implicating the prisoners. We think the court below ought to have taken other and better evidence than that of Bhapat before admitting the deposition of the absent woman, Chanda, made before the magistrate. In the matter of the petition of Asgur Hooseln, (1 I L R, 6 Cal, 770) The court now reverses both the convictions and sentences.

## BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 5th and 6th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Cooria season took place on Thursday morning, distances 200 and 300 yards. There was a very fair attendance of members, considering that many were engaged the night before at the Naval and Military Tournament. The shooting all round for the most part was very good. At 200 yards, standing, Lce.-Corpl. Herbert, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, put on a very carefully compiled 24 out of a possible 25, there being also several 23s and 22s at this distance. At 300 yards, sitting, Cr.-Sergt. Black, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, compiled an excellent 25, there being also 2 scores of 24, 2 of 23, 3 of 22, 2 of 21 at this distance, altogether there is a marked improvement in the shooting at these ranges with the present positions. The next competition will take place at Cooria on Thursday the 27th, inst., distances 700 and 800 yards, when it is expected the two new first-class targets the Rifle Club Committee have been permitted to put up will be ready for use. It is noted for information that the unlimited matches at 500 yards and at 900 and 1,000 yards will be open each day during the holidays when at least threes (one of which must be a member of the committee who must sign the register) are present to compete. The following are the scores:—

5TH COMPETITION. 200 yards

| | |
|---|---|
| Lc-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols | 24a |
| Lieut B J Sharp, Bo Vols Rifles | 23b |
| Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vols Rifles | 23b |
| Lieut F W English, Bo Vols Rifles | 23b |
| Lieut T M English, Bo Vols Rifles | 22b |
| Gunr Inst J Bedford, Royal Navy | 22b |
| Serj Major J H Downing, Bo Vols Rifles | 22c |
| Mr Good, Bo Rifle Club | 21 |
| Able Seaman Bicknell, Royal Navy | 21 |
| Lce-Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vols Rifles | 20 |
| Corpl A J Willard, Bo Vol Rifles | 19 |
| Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols | 19 |
| Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I R Vols | 17 |
| Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols | 17 |
| Corpl C Anding, Bo Vols Rifles | 16 |
| Sergt E R Sharp, Bo Vols Rifles | 16 |
| Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols | 16 |
| Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vols Rifles | 8 |

(a) winner of 1st spoon; (b) Handicapped 2 points; (c) winner of 2nd spoon; (d) winner of 3rd spoon.

6TH COMPETITION. 300 yards

| | |
|---|---|
| Cr Sergt H Black, B V Rifles | 24a |
| Sergt Major J H Downing, B V Rifles | 24b |
| Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols | 24c |
| Gunnery Inst J Bedford, Royal Navy | 23d |
| Sergt A R Sharp, B V Rifles | 23d |
| Lieut T M English, B V Rifles | 22 |
| Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols | 22 |
| Corpl C Anding, B V Rifles | 22 |
| Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I R Vols | 21 |
| Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles | 21 |
| Mr Good, B Rifle Club | 20 |
| Lieut F W English, B V Rifles | 20 |
| Able Seaman J Bicknell, Royal Navy | 18 |
| Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols | 17 |
| Lce Corpl W Walmsley, B V Rifles | 17 |
| Lce Corpl J M Mason, B V Rifles | 16 |
| Corpl A J Willard, B V Rifles | 13 |
| Cr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols | 12 |

(a) Handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd Spoon; (b) handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd Spoon; (c) winner of 1st Spoon; and (d) handicapped 2 points.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Friday, December 21.
Saint Thomas Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGAON.
St. Thomas' Day.
Friday, December 21.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Korshaw.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

## BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Monday, the 17th December 1894. Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha one of the Vice-President was in the chair. There were also present. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. J. Mac. Donald, K. B. Pathak, O. N. Heridas, N. H. Nazar, S. T. Bhandare, J. J. Mody and the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Mody then read a paper on the bas-relief of King Beheram Gour at Naksh-i-Rustam and his marriage with an Indian

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, near the Islam Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc, the property of C. P. LOVETT, Esq.
The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Dinanath Bulchandranath, Delhi, ex Maria Valerie—
ZDNA } 228—4 cases woollen shawls.
RBNM }
On account and at the risk of Shiva Nath Buldeo Dass, Delhi, ex Gisela—
Z ASB R M 263—1 case 32 pieces coloured Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Punnalal Luckmichand, Delhi, ex Vindobona—
ZA DF V L L 353—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
ZADA P V L—334—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Buldeo Sahai Kaloo Mull, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—
Z HS A } 282—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
R K M M }
On account and at the risk of Durga Datt Jagannath, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—
ZA DJ N R M 281—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Sahan Lall Ram Saran Dass, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—
ZA SLRD R M 281—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Kirparam Chootha Mall, Delhi, ex Gisela—
Z A R G M R M 272—1 case 30 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Kalyanmul Madhuram, Cawnpore—
Z A K M R M 891—1 case 153 pieces white embroidered native caps.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following :—
The property of a Gentleman, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, such as dining table, chairs, meatsafe, drawing room sofas, verandah seats, marble table tops, cabinets, bookstand, almira, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, a first-rate ebonized grand cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., &c.
On account and at the risk of Jaffer Veerji and Co.—
J V. 1043 30 8 cases glass shades, ex Imperator.
1258 36 3 " " ex Imperatrix.
On account of the concerned—
I S a a a 1—3 cases ploughs.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light and neat dog cart.
1 child's bay pony.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 15 CASES TURKEY-RED SWISS CHINTZ.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Sonkh Dyal, of Delhi—
S H C—1361—1362-83-15 cases each 60 pieces 22-22½ inches 28 yards Turkey-Red Swiss chintz.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. R. MISTRY.—
S R M 1-5—5 cases lampware, ex s. s. Shannon.
1-6—6 packages. " s. s. Rome.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, in the compound of Hamilton Hall, the premises, the valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, pictures, Hink's lamps, carpets, &c., the property of Captain C. ROBINSON.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 BUNDLES OF STEEL HOOPS.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock warehouses—
On account of the concerned—
2,000 bundles each 4 cwt. steel hoops, best quality, for baling cotton, 7 by 20 gauge by 2½ strips 29 feet long.
These will be sold in lots of 100 bundles to suit all buyers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the miscellaneous surplus stock of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited, at their old premises, in Rampart Row, Fort, consisting of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments, cushion and solid-tyred cycles, cycle lamps and fitting, fancy flower pots, colours for China paintings, vases, figures, oil paintings and water colour drawings, left unsold from recent fire exhibitions, glass show cases, plated wares, a collection of beautiful and rare ornamental palms, fit for drawingroom in ornamental China pots, etc.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF 4 CASES LAMETTA.

On MONDAY, the 7th January next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Punnalal Girdharilal Delhi—
H C—1883 6[illegible]-31 —2 cases lametta.
D546—623 —1 " "
D751—638 —1 " "
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 21, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, with a reserve price of Rs. 50,000, the property of the abovenamed Company, in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property, situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shafting, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c., &c.
Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Charlibhoy Jalbhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the Rooms of the Undersigned.
N. B.—Private offers for the property will be received by the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLER SKINS, PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS, AND MARBLE SLABS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Sorabshaw—
S & Co—A 41, Bombay—4 cases about 110 dozen roller skins.
S & Co—A 35, Bombay—153 cases containing 1,530 unpolished and 400 polished black marble from 12 to 21 inches.
S & Co—A 31 1-19—19 casks each 10 sheets perforated zinc sheets.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hammam Street, Fort opposite to Messrs. Menesse & Co., the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and velvet carpets, a large size aviary, Hink's and Dumar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of E. C. DAVOS-HUME, Esq.
Also on account and risk of the concerned—
1 case fancy glassware.
1 " bamboo furniture.
1 " toilet service.
1 " child's perambulator.
The property is on view.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST-CLASS HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well known importer of Australian horses, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Charni Road Station, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment.
About 50 very first class Australian horses, imported especially for India, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and officers' chargers, hacks, cobs, &c.
The Horses will be ridden and driven at the time of Sale.
Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred, well-seasoned, first class horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 p. m.
The property of H. H. the Chief of Kazal—
1 handsome grey Australian mare, aged, about 15-3, goes well in single and double harness.
1 do. do. do. do. do.
1 handsome chesnut C. B. colt, a very good weight-carrier.
The property of another Gentleman—
1 strong victoria in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful C. B. chesnut pony, 13-2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab horse, 14 hands.
1 handsome strong chesnut c h mare, 14-2, very quiet to ride, and believed sound, would make good light weight hunter.
1 handsome grey Arab pony, 13-1, W. I. T. C., up to weight, very good across country, good polo player, played in this year's polo tournament.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIGES.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January next, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Sorabshaw and Co.
Ex s. s. "Horsa."
1 handsome brand new English-built fashionable light canoe landau, suitable for single or pair, by E. Kester and Co., of Longacre, painted green and lined with green bright-grained Morocco superfine cloth laces, &c.
1 handsome English built 4 seated barouche, hung on Collinge's patent axles, elliptic springs, painted blue, picked out with white, trimmed with silk cloth, by Messrs. Turrill and Sons, of Long acre.
The carriages are now on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 21, 1894.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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SAFE CURE
POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES
Diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS, DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, DIZZINESS, HEADACHE JAUNDICE, AND IRREQUENT PERIODICAL SICKNESS,
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SALE OF JAPANESE MATCHES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Messrs. Tata and Sons, near Carnac Bunder (next to the Tobacco Warehouses)—
About 75 cases and 50 gross Japanese matches, slightly damaged.
Will sell in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, December 21, 1894.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the total amount of 50 lakhs offered was placed at 1s. 0 15-16d., Calcutta taking 38 lakhs, Bombay half-a-lakh, and Madras 11¼ lakhs—this rate being 1-32d. higher than was obtained for the Bills at last Wednesday's regular allotments, though 1-16d. below the higher price realized meantime. Extra allotments of Bills aggregating 4 lakhs, were made yesterday at 1s. 0 31-32 to 1s. 1d. between Bombay and Calcutta. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was advanced 1-16d., say to 1s. 0 13-16d.

Consols were ¼ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 103; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112⅝. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. to £55 3-16. The price of Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 27 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 59 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 101¼ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange in London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·16¼.

Tuesday's Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were eventually increased by 2,000 bales, making them 12,000 bales; and yesterday the market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1/64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 2-63/64d. for December-February deliveries, and 3 3/64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 45,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 5¾ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but Futures for March were 3 points higher at 5·60 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales, making the total figures for this season compare as follows with those for the same period in the two previous years :—

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts... | 48,000 | 47,000 | 26,000 |
| Four days' do. ... | 239,000 | 204,000 | 131,000 |
| Since 1st September ... | 4,610,000 | 3,766,000 | 3,314,000 |

A moderate business has been done in Cotton here to-day in both directions, the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters had bought 1,300 bales of ready new Cotton, consisting of 700 Bengal, at Rs. 135-41; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 152; and 100 each of Bhusawal, at Rs. 162; Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 170; Akola, at Rs. 159 ½ and Dhollera, at Rs. 150; while the purchases by the Mills sum up 900 bales made up of 100 each of ready new Bhusawal, at Rs. 154; Julgaum, at Rs. 150½; Dhulia, at Rs. 145; and Pachora at Rs. 145; and 50 Mulkapore, at Rs. 157; and of old stuff, 250 Antni, at Rs. 160-61¼; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 153; and Raichore, at Rs. 158 per candy.

The weather and crop telegrams to hand this morning reported no more rain over any portion of the Cotton area; though in one or two districts of the Bengal, Oomrawuttee, and Dhollera circles, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable; otherwise there was no change in the position of the crop, the estimate of which in the Oomrawuttee district of the Oomra circle, was 50 per cent.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent to-day by shippers; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pesey, 91 per cent. | Rs. | 3 15 | 0 per cent. |
| Do. 85 " | " | 3 13 | 0 " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | " | 3 14 | 0 " |
| Red Delhi | " | 3 6 | 0 " |
| Hard Yellow | " | 3 11 | 0 " |
| Red Ahmedabad | " | 3 7 | 0 " |
| Hard Red | " | 3 5 | 0 " |

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing, prices being all unaltered. We quote as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-3-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. | " 6-8-0 to " 6-10-0 | " |
| do. do. Cawnpore. | " 6-4-0 to " 6-6-0 | " |
| do. Red do. | " 5-14-0 to " 6-3-0 | " |
| Gingelly, White | " 42-0-0 | per candy. |
| do. Mixed | " 40-0-0 | " " |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,106 bales. |
| Wheat | 7,434 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,491 " |
| Rapeseed | 6,543 " |
| Gingelly | 11,517 " |
| Groundnuts | 589 " |
| Castorseed | 2,363 " |
| Rice | 21,351 " |

FREIGHTS are very quiet with very little demand from shippers for tonnage in any position.

EXCHANGE opened again quiet, at 1s. 0 15-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail, which latter rate, however, did not remain for long, as more Gold came upon the market again and was placed at the equivalent of about 1s. 0 15-16 to ⅞d. Demand. For Bank Paper a moderate enquiry sprang up from the speculative element early in the day; but soon subsided, and the demand from *bona fide* buyers has again been very limited, the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand... | 1s. 1 15-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 1 15-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight.. | 1s. 0 31-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 " | ... 1s. 1 31-32d. | " |
| Francs 3 " | ... 1·37 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 and 103½ for Money, and Account, respectively, and rates advanced 1-16 per cent. in a steady market, leaving off a 103¾ for the former, and 103 9-16 for the latter.

SHARES are quiet, and prices generally steady; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note a decline of Rs. 15 in Alliance, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 25 in Queen; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, and Luckmidas; while Hyderabad and Khatao Muccuoji, have advanced Rs. 5 each; and Leopold Re. 1. Fort Press shares have advanced Rs. 25; and East India Press Rs. 10. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20; and Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 2½ higher.

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable Durban Lourenco-Marques, interrupted. This cuts off communication with South Africa via Bombay and Aden.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius midnight on Saturday the 22nd instant.
Turkish route interrupted between Fao and Busreh.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th December, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 20 | 1 | 59 p.m. | .. | 25 |
| Suez | 20 | 3 | 0 p.m. | ... | 4 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 20th December, 1894.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Calcutta | ... | 36 | ... | 2 |
| " Karachi | ... | 7 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 17 | ... | 1 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 19.
10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 76·2
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20.
6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 72·6
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 77·3
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 83·5
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 81·6

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BENSON—December 20, in Bombay, the wife of J. J. Bourne Benson, of a son.
ELSWORTHY—October 20, at The Cairn, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of E. H. Elsworthy, of a son.

DEATH.

VIEGAS—December 20, at "Bridget Cottage," Cavel, Bombay, Miss Bridget Viegas, M.D. (Brux) daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Francisco and Mrs. Anne Clara Viegas and grand-daughter of the late Amador Viegas of the Patent Slip. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. The funeral will leave at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Friday). Friends and relatives please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECKER—December 10, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major C T Becker, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a daughter.
MOCKETT—December 16, at Greenlands High Ground, Bangalore, the wife of Brooke Mockett, of the Ossoor Estates, Mysore Province, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAVERTY—NICHOLLS—December 12, at Peshawar, by the Rev Thwaites, John William Laverty, M W D, eldest son of John Laverty, Esq, of Essex, England, and Trench Park, Carrickfurgus, Ireland, to Ellen Sarah, second daughter of the late Louis Nicholls, Esq, of the Upper India Bank, Limited, and Mrs Nicholls of Peshawar.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1894.

MR. FAZULBHAI VISRAM represents Bombay commerce upon the Select Committee appointed at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council to consider the provisions of the Bill to amend the Tariff Act, and the Bill to provide for the imposition of an excise duty upon country-manufactured cotton goods above twenties. Commercial interests are also represented both by a clear-headed man of business in the person of Mr. Playfair, and by Babu Mohun Mohun Roy, and it may therefore be hoped that attention will be paid by the Select Committee to the various recommendations which have been sent in, on the invitation of Mr. Westland, by representative associations. The Bombay Millowners' Association have urged in their telegram to the Government of India, that the limit of exemption from excise should be raised to the point below which competition with Manchester is absolutely non-existent. It must not for a moment be supposed that this compromise is suggested by the Association as enabling them to accept the proposed measure without demur, for if the excise duty were raised to the competitive limit, it would in the words of the representation still be an "inequitable incidence, calculated to materially hamper and repress the industrial progress of the country." The official majority on the Committee, no matter what their personal opinion may be, are almost certain to obey the instructions received from the India Office; but Mr. Playfair, Mr. Visram, or Mr. Mohun Roy ought not to allow the occasion to go by without at least moving an amendment for carrying into effect the very moderate suggestions of the Millowners' Association, We are glad to notice that the two former gentlemen entered a protest at yesterday's Council meeting against the new tax forced upon an Indian industry by a distant Secretary of State. The Millowners in their telegram urged the elimination of sub-section 2 of section 6 of the measure, which provides that in the absence of any notification from the Governor-General-in-Council declaring tariff values, such values are to be fixed at the same rate as those enforced for imported goods. The justice of this proposal cannot be denied when it is remembered that the values inserted in the Tariff schedule now before the Legislature are on the basis of the English prices, which are considerably above the prices of Indian yarn. For instance, water No. 20s are put down at 7 annas, whereas Indian ring 20s—which practically correspond to water twenties—are obtainable at from 5¾ annas to 5¼ annas. An equally striking example of the unfairness of putting on the same basis Indian spun and imported yarns, is given in the telegram, namely, in 20s to 30s water, which are scheduled at 8 annas, as against 6¼ annas, the price ruling in Bombay at present for similar counts locally produced. It is contrary to the best principles of political economy to assess an excise upon the basis of the prices of imported goods, instead of those of goods upon which the excise is levied. To do so in this instance will be to artificially protect Lancashire, and therefore it is to be hoped that on this point—which is not we believe, one of Mr. Fowler's express conditions—the official members of Council will give way, and will allow the Act to be so amended as to leave the values to be fixed by the Select Committee from time to time in accordance with the values ruling in India.

The Bill as framed provides that if any dutiable yarn is exported by sea before the return in respect of it has been delivered to the Collector, the owner of the mill may apply to that officer for a certificate stating the quantity and particulars of such yarn, and that it has actually been shipped. It is further laid down that when a certificate is granted "the quantity and particulars of the yarn stated therein shall be specified as so shipped in the return . . . . . for the month to which the yarn relates." The Millowners' Association object to this limitation of date, as likely to prove impracticable in actual working. Yarn is often kept in the mills a long time before it is used; and even if a special record were kept by clerks engaged for the purpose, it would be difficult to arrive at anything like an exact estimate of the right "month to which the yarn relates." The case against this restriction is rendered complete when it is pointed out that it is not only impracticable, but also useless as a check, inasmuch as all yarn intended for export is distinctly marked accordingly. The section of the bill which provides for the repayment of duties levied on fabrics when subsequently exported, describes the provision as relating to "any cotton fabrics woven in a mill in India and composed in whole or in part of dutiable counts or yarn." The millowners suggest that after the word "woven" there should be inserted "or otherwise altered in character since the payment of duty." They point out that without some such proviso the section might be construed as excluding from the benefit of drawback on exportation dyed yarns, sewing thread, and hosiery manufactured from India yarns, in which duty might have been paid as grey yarn. The limitation to "woven" goods must be an oversight of the draughtsman, for it is clearly the intention of the Government of India to provide that excise duty paid by the millowners should, under certain well-defined conditions be refunded in the case of all exported goods, irrespective of whatever manufacturing processes they may have undergone. Further, the Millowners' Association request the insertion in the measure of the clause of the Tariff Act passed last March, which provides that in the case of contracts previously entered into the excise should be payable by the purchaser. There can be little doubt that the existing law places the burden of payment in the case of unexpired contracts upon the purchaser, but it is as well that all doubt on the point should be removed by the express incorporation of the proviso in the Cotton Duties Bill. Such incorporation would only be giving effect to the principle laid down by Mr. Westland in introducing his Bill to amend the Tariff Act on Monday. The Finance Minister explained that, following the example of the American Tariff, Government proposed to insert in the Bill a clause to the effect that all articles unenumerated either under the free or the taxed schedules would have to pay the general rate of duty. This proviso will make no change in the law on the point—it will only give expression thereto in clear and unmistakable terms. The principle underlying the Act passed last March was, that everything should pay duty not specially exempted, and the only object Mr. Westland's amendment is to expressly incorporate this principle in the Act. In the same way the Millowners' Association desire that all chance for legal hair-splitting as to the liability of the contractor to pay the excise may be removed by an express stipulation to that effect in the Act.

We have it on the very best authority that Mr. Westland while in Bombay showed remarkable aptitude in understanding the technique of mill matters, and that aptitude has been fully demonstrated, both by his minute on the question, and the way in which he has framed the measure for imposing excise on cotton yarns. Apart from the errors to which, the Millowners' Association have called attention, the Bill, so long as it has to be passed at all, requires very little amendment, and it must be admitted even by those whose interests are most involved by the proposed excise, that it has been drafted by Mr. Westland with a manifest desire to obtain a non-vexatious working of what he himself regards as an unjust impost, "not proposed on its own merits." The processes of production will not be interfered with, as the duty falls upon yarns, and not upon the cotton fabrics. Furthermore the methods of taxation are calculated to avoid unnecessary interference with the mills themselves, and the mill management, by leaving it to the agents to furnish to Government the necessary particulars. When Mr. Westland visited Bombay last July he received satisfactory proof from personal investigation that such a system of obtaining the requisite information is not open to abuse, inasmuch as the processes of manufacture are such as to require the maintenance in the mills themselves of working records which afford ample means of testing the returns. The most noticeable feature in yesterday's debate in the Legislative Council was the declaration of Sir Griffith Evans, that if the Council thought that any unfairness to India would result from an excise duty on Indian manufacture, or that such duty was unnecessary, "the Council had a perfect right, being an independent body, to vote against the wishes of the Secretary of State." There is not a member of the Council, from its august President downwards, who does not regard the excise duty as unfair and unnecessary, but it is too much to expect that the official members, who avowedly voted contrary to their own convictions last March on the question of excluding cotton imports from duty, will risk displeasure from influential quarters at home by voting independently upon the comparatively smaller point to be finally decided next Thursday. The "conscience" which was elastic enough to swallow a camel, will be prepared to tackle what from its financial, if not its ethical, aspect is but a needle. Mr. Fowler is mistaken if he thinks the excise will really reconcile the Manchester exporter to the imposition of import duties on cotton. Already, the Manufacturers and Operatives Society of Manchester have sent to the Secretary of State their protest against the former measure, and their opinion that the latter is "no equivalent." Oil and water will not mix, and the fact is that the Secretary of State cannot do justice to India, and keep his party in the good graces of the Lancashire electorate at the same time.

LORD ROSEBERY, in his speech at Edinburgh the day after the mail left, gave forth no indication as to the date on which he and his colleagues contemplate appealing to the constituencies. The time has not yet arrived, he told them, but when it had, he would ask his hearers, not for support, but that they, as men interested in their country, should resolve, from high, conscientious, well-considered motives, not to abstain from political life, nor to view political life as a sword, as in some States, in which the people think they do well to keep off, but as the highest calling of man in the country, as one to which they must devote their best energies, and to which they must and are to honestly and conscientiously give their best attention, and from which they might expect the best result. Nothing more definite than this has yet been made known. That the General Election must come soon, however, is certain. But the Government has still many irons in the fire which it is anxious to see disposed of. According to all accounts the Government proposes to go steadily on with its programme, making an attempt to carry the Welsh Disestablishment Bill to a third reading. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the other day, came nearer to a definite pronouncement, as to Government's intentions than any of his colleagues. He pointed out, the other day, that when the resolution in regard to the House of Lords had been passed the dissolution "could not be long delayed." But the intention of the Government is, at present, to make an attempt to get forward with legislation before tabling this resolution. Some of the experts in electioneering matters are disposed to regard some time early in July as the most probable date of the General Election. It is expected that some definite statement will be shortly made as to the Government's proceeding with one or two minor administrative and legislative reforms for the relief of agriculture, which need not necessarily be swamped and defeated by the postponement of the report of the Agricultural Commission. It is believed to be practically certain that the Liberal county members will not let matters rest in this connection. The programme unanimously adopted in December, 1892, included many important minor reforms, most of which have already been accomplished through the comprehensive clauses of the Local Government Bill. But the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act is now, according to a reliable authority, almost imperative after the repeated pronouncements of many agricultural associations and representative bodies, and questions affecting the rating and assessment of agricultural land, the working of the last Tithe Act, and the incidence of the land tax, all stand ready for handling.

THE Cairo telegram, appearing in another column, tells us that the new Budget report of the Egyptian Legislative Council sets forth the condition of the Fellaheen as desperate, owing to over-taxation. On this score, the Council urges the diminution of the staff of European officials, and the employment of the surplus revenue for the benefit of the Fellaheen. It is refreshing to find the Legislative Council so solicitous for the welfare of the Fellaheen, for that has not been one of its most prominent characteristics heretofore. The Legislative Council is exclusively a native assembly—a consultative body in matters of legislation, to which all laws are submitted for examination. The members are paid, and doubtless would be paid more, were it not for the presence of the ubiquitous British Financial Adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. Their report cannot be accepted as an accurate presentment of the condition of the people, nor of their requirements, for it is notorious that since the time of the British occupation the condition of the Fellaheen has improved year by year, taxation has been lightened, and what is more the financial position of the country has been strengthened. Indeed, Egypt has never been so prosperous, nor her people so contented, in modern times. Native wire-pullers would like again to dip their hands into the treasure chests, and if they ever do, woe betide the Fellaheen. It

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

### GENERALS YEH AND WEI HANDED OVER FOR PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The *Times'* correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs that an Imperial Edict has been issued, giving orders that Generals Yeh and Wei are to be handed over to the Board of Punishment.

## EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

### DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE FELLAHEEN.

CAIRO, Dec. 19.

The Budget report of the Egyptian Legislative Council states that the condition of the Fellaheen is desperate, owing to over-taxation, and urges the diminution of the staff of European officials, and the employment of surplus revenue, for the benefit of the Fellaheen.

## MANCHESTER AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

### EXCISE NO EQUIVALENT.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers and Operatives' Society of Manchester a resolution was passed, which was afterwards wired to Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, protesting strongly against the imposition of cotton duties in India for which the countervailing excise duty was no equivalent.

## FRESH SCANDALS IN FRANCE.

### JOURNALISTIC BLACKMAIL.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

The scandals connected with the blackmailing of Clubs by French journalists are extending. The investigations reveal further ramifications of the evil, and more journalists are being implicated. It is reported that several Senators and Deputies are also concerned in the organized system of extortion.

## TRIAL OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

The trial of Captain Dreyfus, on the charge of selling state secrets to Foreign Governments, is taking place with closed doors.

## LAUNCH OF A NEW BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The new Barbette battleship Magnificent was floated to-day. The ceremony of launching was specially notable, from the fact of the vessel having been constructed within the current year.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Edmund Lechmere, the Conservative Member for Evesham.

# THE COTTON DUTIES.

## EXCISE DUTY STRONGLY OPPOSED.

## THE BILLS REFERRED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

At the Council meeting, this morning, the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, and the Bill relating to the imposition of cotton duties, were referred to a Select Committee. The following members spoke:—Mr. Westland, Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, Sir Griffith Evans, Mr. Fazulbhai Visbram, Mr. Clogstoun, and Mr. Playfair, the member for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Mohun Roy spoke at some length on the Bill, advocating among other matters that the duty should be levied upon jute, instead of rice.

Sir Griffith Evans, in his opening speech, said he was glad to see that the remonstrance of the Council, and of the public in India, had borne fruit, though late in the day, and, in course of a lengthy speech, he said that concerning excise duty, if the Council thought that, in fairness to India, the excise duty on Indian manufactures was unnecessary, it had a perfect right, being an independent body, to vote against the wishes of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Westland, in replying to Mr. Mohun Roy, said that he could not in any way recommend the acceptance by Government of the proposals made by the honourable member. The import duty weights our own trade as compared with that of nations which do not impose the same export duty. The rice duty has been consistently condemned by every writer upon Indian economies. Government have been for a long time under a pledge to abolish that duty, but this pledge for financial reasons they have been unable to carry out. Some years ago Sir J. Strachey had advocated a duty upon jute rather than upon some of the other articles taxed.

Mr. Playfair protested greatly against the excise duty on Indian manufactures, and argued that, even if the excise duties were levied, the proceeds would be almost insignificant—amounting only to about one lakh and sixty thousand rupees net profit. On that morning he had received the following protest from the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—"The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has unanimously passed the following resolution:—The Committee beg to protest against the present Bill, because it has not been introduced on its own merits, but as the result of an order passed by her Majesty's Secretary of State."

Mr. Fazulbhai Visram strongly protested against the levying of excise duty, speaking as representing the public opinion of Bombay.

It was finally agreed, however, without dissent, that the two Bills should be referred to a Select Committee, appointed yesterday, and their reports will now be presented in Council, on Thursday next, December 27.

The Select Committee on the Indian Tariff Act to-day took into consideration the protests and memorials submitted to the Government of India, afterwards discussing at some length the question of excise duties to be levied on Indian manufactures. At the next meeting of the Council the views of the Select Committee on this subject will be presented.

## THE TELEGRAPH FROM BURMA TO CHINA.

The preliminary work has been commenced in connection with the extension of the Telegraph lines from Burma to China.

## THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE WAZIRIS.

Sir William Lockhart, with the Jandola Brigade, reached Surimaji Kach, eighteen miles from Jandola, and about the same distance from Makin yesterday. No opposition beyond a few stray shots being experienced. The reconnaissance party pushed on to Barentangi, which was found to be unoccupied. Reports have been received to the effect that the Mahsuds intend to oppose the Brigade in strength at Dotoo, six miles from Makin, but this requires confirmation.

## THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

The Chief Commissioner leaves Mandalay on the 29th December for Bhamo, *via* Shavebo and Katha. He goes as far north as Myitkyiana, returning to Mandalay, on 10th January, and arriving at Rangoon on the 15th idem.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, who is on his way out to India, will it is understood be offered the post of Surgeon General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

It has also been definitely settled that Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, who leaves India at the beginning of the year, will succeed Sir Joseph Fayrer, as the President of the Medical Board of India.

## DEFERRED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The Home authorities have approved of the following rule to remove the hardship at present experienced by soldiers compelled under the existing regulations to receive in India their deferred pay in the currency of the country:—Non-commissioned officers of and above the rank of sergeants may elect to receive their deferred pay either in India at the rate at which their ordinary pay is issued or on return to England in sterling without interest.

## A FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 20.

A European soldier, named Thomas Byrne, belonging to the Leinsters, fell out of an upper storey of the Wanowree barracks, at 10-30 p.m., last night. He was taken by his comrades to the station hospital in an unconscious state, where he died this morning. At the enquiry held a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 19.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin, left here for Bombay this morning.

Dec. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, with the Outward English mails of the 14th instant, left here at, 11 a.m., to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, Dec. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Dec. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Siam, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne, reached Aden, at midnight, on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 2 5-8 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 103 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101¼ ex. |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 112¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 55 3-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 9-16 |

## THE THESPIAN CLUB PERFORMANCE.

The cause of amateur theatricals in Bombay is evidently looking up, and it may be said that now we quite excel Calcutta and Simla in this respect. Last week the Orpheans staged in a very creditable manner a new burlesque opera locally written, and secured crowded houses on both nights. A similar success attended the performance of the Thespians, at the Novelty Theatre, last evening, when despite the counter-attractions of the "biggest tournament ever held in India" and a profesional theatrical performance, the Novelty was well filled, especially the front seats, the audience, including a party from Government House. Although the Thespian Club has only been established since August, 1893, Jerome K. Jerome's "Barbara" was the fourth play which they have produced, and their success last night is well calculated to lead them to more ambitious efforts by producing more difficult and costly pieces. The orchestra was composed of members of the string band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the able conductorship of Herr Stella. Mr. Jerome's play while devoid of exciting incidents sis one which cannot fail to strike those fine chords of our nature which so often lie neglected in busy everyday life. Barbara is an orphan possessing as she imagines no relative in the world, her mother having been drowned at sea when she herself was but an infant. As seamstresses she and her inseparable friend, Lilie have to work hard for livelihood. Cecil with whom they have become acquainted, falls in love with Lilie and she with him, but like the wayward girl she is, Lilie fails to recognise the mischief Cupid has done, and treats her suitor in such a way that he is nearly distracted, and is utterly repelled from telling her how desperate is his case. Matters are improving between them when Dr. Finnicum comes on the scene in search of this young man. He brings Cecil news that Cecil's aunt, Mrs. Hepworth, has left him a fortune of three hundred pounds a year. Cecil having gone out in search of Lilie the doctor proceeds to relate the story to Barbara, and tells her that the money was orginally left to Cecil's sister, but she was drowned with her mother at sea. The doctor's recital greatly excites Barbara for she gradually recognises in it the incidents, of her own life, but with a different ending. Mrs. Hepworth had like every one else taken it for granted that no one survived the shipwreck, but as a matter of fact Barbara had escaped, and as she heard the story she found that she and Cecil were brother and sister. She determined not to break in on the happiness of Lilie by explaining all this, and she leaves Cecil to take the fortune and a bride. Mrs. Prevost who by-the-bye is not a member of the club did excellent service in the title role, while Mrs. F. Spring Walker, another outside helper, was well suited to the role of Lilie, the wayward and vivacious maiden. Mr. E. MacCausland as Cecil knew his part well, but was a little stiff. He is, however, new to the Bombay stage, and there is no reason why he should not prove after a little more practice a valuable addition to the club. With memories of the performance of "Kleptomania" before our mind we could not help feeling that Mr. J. Lightfoot is most at home in light comedy, but still as Dr. Finnicum he proved that his dramatic talent is by no means confined to a single department. The play was followed by Cecil Clay's musical comedy "A Pantomime Rehearsal," which besides being designed to teach amateur actors the duty of obedience to the stage manager, and of making their own wishes subservient to the general good, introduces some capital skirt dancing, and one or two amusing songs. Jack Deedes is discovered soliloquizing regarding the beauties of the Christmas Pantomime he has written, and the lack of justice done to it by the amateur company who are to produce it. "The lines are really good," he enthusiastically exclaims, "but do you think they ever speak a word of them—not a bit of it." This declaration and the criticisms he proceeds to pass upon the individual members of the company are fully borne out when they one after another appear, and the rehearsal is proceeded with. Mr. Nicholson as Jack Deedes thoroughly entered into the spirit of his role. Captain J. Swann as Captain Tom Robinson and Captain Hemming, R.E., as Lord Arthur Pomeroy, gave the stage manager as much trouble and the audience as much amusement as possible Mr. G. Owen Dunne, the secretary of the Club, had not much chance to distinguish himself as Tomkins the flunkey but his get-up and deportment were true to the life. Mr. N. C. Macleod as the scene painter, and limelight artist Sir Charles Grandison also had an easy time of it. Miss Griffiths made a dignified Lady Muriel. The graceful dances of Mrs. Swann (Miss Lily Eaton Belgrave) were amongst the features of the performance, while her duet with Mrs. Ironmonger (Miss Violet) well deserved the hearty applause it called forth. Miss Nugent, the daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, completed a charming quartette of lady amateurs, and gave several pretty skirt dances. The dances and songs were enthusiastically encored, bouquets were thrown on the stage in rich profusion, and at the end of each play the performers were enthusiastically called before the curtain. From first to last the performance went so well that we are pleased to learn that the Thespians intend to repeat it two evenings next month.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

Colonel Barr, the Governor General's Agent in Central India, after leaving Gwalior goes on to Orcha, where he will invest the Maharaja of that State with the K. C. I. E.

Special leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, from April 1st next, has been granted to Mr. G. A. Hight, acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Nassik.

Mr. W. W. Drew has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

We regret to announce the death, yesterday evening, at 9-30, of Miss Bridget Viegas, M. D. (Brussels). This young lady, who was the first among her community to have graduated in medicine, successfully obtained her degree last year. In a short space she acquired an immense practice among the women and children of this city, and a life of promise and usefulness has been prematurely cut short. She is a daughter of Mr. Lewis Francisco and Anna Clara Viegas and grand-daughter of the Amador Viegas of the Patent Slip. The funeral cortege will leave the deceased's residence ("Bridget Cottage," Cavel), at 4-30 this evening, for Dharavi.

Captain Kaye, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, will succeed Mr. Lawrence as Settlement Officer in Kashmir a few months hence.

Captain the Hon'ble Charles Harbord, Coldstream Guards, has been offered the Military Secretaryship to Lord Sandhurst, Governor elect of Bombay. The appointment will be an admirable one as Captain Harbord won golden opinions on the Viceregal Staff as Aide-de-Camp and officiating Military Secretary.

Prince Mirza Mahomed and Babu Mohini Mohun have been appointed Additional Members of the Imperial Legislative, Council, Sir Griffith Evans being reappointed for a further term.

The statement that the Kashmir Durbar have asked the Government of India to take over Gilgit must be taken as premature. No such proposal has yet been received. As the Governement already bear three-fourths of the expenditure connected with the garrisoning of the Agency, no great saving would result to the Durbar from any change in the existing arrangement.

The Honours List on New Year's Day is not likely to be a very large one, as there are only five vacancies among the Knight Commanders of the Star of India and four among the Companions of that Order. As to the Order of the Indian Empire there are 10 vacant places among the G. C. I. E's, but it is not usual to give more than one or two of these in a single *Gazette*: and there are six vacancies among the Knight Commanders.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram is not to be credited with a fondness for outward display in his own entourage; but he appears to be not averse to it in others, even at his own expense. At the suggestion of a prominent Congress leader he has, we understand, made a generous offer to provide conspicuous uniforms for the young students who have been enlisted by the local Committee as ushers at the meetings at Landon's Gardens; but the other Congress leaders consider that a prince's livery is a different thing to a prince's bounty and they have declined the proffered assistance.

It is understood that by a series of exhaustive experiments Surgeon-Lieutenant R. H. Elliot, who is now acting as Professor of Biology at the Presidency College, Madras, has proved that strychnine is no antidote to snake poison. This is a theory which has received considerable credence of late and it is to be hoped that Dr. Elliot will publish the results of his investigations.

After a prolonged period of inactivity the "tree-dauber" is again abroad in Behar. It is undesirable, we understand, that the old mud-daubing had begun in the same mysterious manner, but so far it has not had time to spread. No light has yet been thrown upon the mystery, but it is more than likely that the revival of the practice is merely an attempt to galvanise the old sensation into life in fulfilment of the general anticipation of its re-appearance. If we are asked, To what end?—the only satisfactory answer is that the whole thing is a grim practical joke, the origin of which is to be traced to a local superstition.

Last year's export trade in raw cotton from the Central Provinces fell off in a very marked degree, *viz.*, 34 per cent. on the previous year and 25 per cent. on the average of the preceding five years. The decline was due, it is stated, not only to deficient crops, but also to a general stagnation in business. It is further remarked that although the local mill industry doubtless absorbs more of the staple than formerly, the consequent increased demand has but little affected exports, as it has been met by a corresponding expansion in the area under cotton.

The competitors for the prizes given by the Government of India for models of transport-carts have received their rewards, and each of the five winners has sent in a cart constructed strictly according to his specification. These are now in Calcutta, and the original committee will reassemble in January to decide upon the tests to which the carts should be subjected. These will probably include rough work on hill-roads with loads of different descriptions. As the vehicles are built of steel and wrought-iron they need not necessarily be subjected to extremes of climate, their durability being practically beyond question so far as the effects of heat and cold are concerned. The aim of the committee will be to discover what are the weak points in each cart and under what strain they are likely to break down. It must be understood that the Government have acquired all rights from the competitors, and are at liberty to make a pattern of their own in which all the good points of the various carts would be combined. The outcome of the expenditure in prizes will doubtless be the selection of a "universal" pattern on which all transport-carts of the future will be built, the present patterns being discarded as the 2,500 carts now in use are worn out. A contemporary complained some time ago of the delay on the part of the military authorities in reaping the fruits of the competition; but, it is understood this waste of time was more apparent than real, as the carts had to be built from the models, and the steel required could not be obtained in India. Where there has been such an outlay of public money Government will probably plead that the absolutely best pattern must be secured by practical tests before orders are issued for the making of carts by the hundred.

Mr. W. Kuhe, the veteran pianist and musical manager, has lived to see a great change in the accepted notions as to the effect of stimulants upon the voice of a public singer. Formerly all singers had in obedience to medical advice, to indulge greatly in stout, and plenty of port was also recommended for the voice. Stimulants were, in fact, ordered lavishly. Nowadays, on the other hand, it is an accepted article of belief that spirits harden the tone. Port is out of date as a medicine, and lemons have become the fashion for those who wish to preserve purity of intonation and keep their power of sustaining high notes. To a correspondent of "Cassell's Saturday Journal" Mr. Kuhe has been relating his reminiscences. He remembers how Jenny Lind would take more pleasure in nursing and soothing the sick child of a poor caretaker at a concert-hall than in all the applause bestowed upon her. Among the many Royal personages before whom Mr. Kuhe has played is the Princess Louise, who, he says, takes a genuine interest in music. The Marquis of Lorne, on the other hand, can have toi much of it, and has been observed to try to amuse himself during a performance by constructing a whole miniature fleet of paper boats out of programmes.

Signor Leoncavallo, composer of "I Pagliacci," has just finished a ballet, which is about to be produced at the Imperial Opera in Vienna. It is based on Goethe's "Reynard the Fox," and is, it is understood, in three tableaux. It employes the services of a chorus, who, while the terpsichorean business is going on, will sing behind the scenes.

Never (writes a Naples Correspondent) was a season so beautiful as this present autumn one here—air neither too hot nor too cold, gentle breezes sea silvery calm, multicoloured sunsets, flowers all unfolding once more, as if spring had come, at night the moon riding high in a blue sky: everything contributes to make Naples a delightful sojourn, and it is a pity that travellers delay their coming till the period of storms, if ever we are to have any. The result of all this fine weather is that the streets are crowded from morning to night, for the Neapolitans themselves are the first to appreciate the favourable circumstances. The golden autumn tints of the deciduous trees, which are slow to drop their leaves, add to the colouring in the gardens and of the hills around the city.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg, referring to the religious service in the Winter Palace, says, that among the other signs and omens noticed at all Russian marriages are the following:—At the beginning of the so-called crowning when the priest leads the bridal pair to the rose-coloured carpet spread in the church, everyone looks to see which of the two will step upon it first, as this foreshadows dominion in the household. Again the two wax tapers are watched to see which of them burns lowest; for the owner of this will, it is currently believed, be the first called to Paradise, leaving the partner behind in the vale of tears. These candles, or rather tapers, are preserved ever after, and placed in a glass case that holds the domestic icon, and are only taken out when death is approaching, and the sacraments of the last communion and extremeunotion are being administered. The candles are not ordinary wax lights; they are made specially for the marriage ceremony, are richly decorated with white flowers, and tied with white ribbons. Another thing observed is whether, when the bridal pair come down the church after the marriage, any person comes between them or crosses their path, this being an event of ill-omen. During the banquet, which in the lower spheres of social life invariably follows the religious rite, every guest in the room has a right to drink to the health of the newly married, and to add the words, "The wine is bitter," where upon bride and bridegroom are obliged to kiss each other.

In the Chancery Division, on Nov. 23, Mr. Justice Kekewich had before him an application by originating summons by Lady Longin and her three surviving children against the executors of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh, claiming to prove against his estate in respect of an annuity of £500 payable to Lady Longin during her life, and of an annuity of £250 payable to her children and the survivor of them, under a deed of covenant of May 1, 1860. Lady Longin is the widow and legal personal representative of the late Sir John Spencer Longin, the superintendent of the late Maharajah's establishment during and after his minority. The Maharajah's estate is now being administered by the Court. The claim was for a sum of £7312. The executors declined to admit the claim under the deed of covenant, on the ground of the absence of sufficient consideration to support it. Mr. Justice Kekewich said the summons really set up cases of an alternative character; (1) a claim to the annuity policies granted by the Equity and Law Life Office and (2) a claim to annuities coming under the deed of May 1, 1860. After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship said the summons must be refused, but without prejudice to any claim the applicants might have against the estate, other than any claim as creditors for value. He would say nothing about the costs, except that the defendants would of course have their costs in the action.

Is the jew's harp a musical instrument? The question has been raised in the United States, for if it be only a toy it will be liable to another rate of import duty. Most people with delicate ears would probably be inclined to negative the idea that any music could be extracted from this implement. But the authorities are the other way, and Charles Eulenstein, who died only a short time ago at the age of over ninety was a great performer in his day. Eulenstein in London in 1827 gained a great reputation by playing upon sixteen jews' harps, and he so delighted the then Duke of Gordon that he was induced during the next year to tour in Scotland, where, particularly in the Highlands, the jew's harp is said to be still very popular. The name of the instrument is of course an absurd corruption of "Jaws-harp;" but in Germany, where most of them are manufactured, the instruments are called "buzzing irons."

Mr. Irving Montagu, describing in the "New Review" his experiences as a war artist, and the disguises adopted for facilitating the despatch of sketches unknown to the authorities, tells that as a Pacha in remote corners of Anatolia a scarlet fez, a many-coloured turban, a sash of cardinal red, containing a goodly display of weapons, together with an escort of dashing, if rather dirty, irregulars, whose spears glittered in the sunlight, gives one an importance undreamt of in prosaic England. "I had," he says, "a curious rencontre once with another Pacha, whose brilliant personal get-up and that of his retinue threw myself and followers completely into the shade. As we passed each other that mighty man salaamed to his saddle-cloth, while I, in a moment of forgetfulness, saluted. Then a strange far-away look came into that Pacha's face, as, with a broad grin and an Irish accent, he said:—'Eh, but yer forgot to salaam Montagu, yer forgot to salaam!' and the next moment I had discovered that magnificent horseman to be my old friend Edmund O'Donovan, the brilliant 'Special' of 'The Daily News,' who, it will be remembered, afterwards lost his life while representing the interests of that paper with the army of Hicks Pacha in Egypt."

The religious services conducted at the Polytechnic by Mr. Quintin Hogg and Dr. Lunn having been so largely attended, Mr. Hogg decided to rent the Princess's Theatre for the purpose of auxillary services. Mr. Josiah Nix has taken charge of the latter, and has been giving a series of addresses illustrated by the oxy-hydrogen lantern. On the first night some 7,000 to 8,000 persons were anxious to obtain admittance, and so great was the crowd in Oxford street that for nearly half an hour the traffic had to be diverted. The theatre holds over 3,000 persons, and every Sunday the place is packed in every part. On Sunday last from 4,000 to 5,000 persons were turned away. These services have in no way diminished the attendance at the Polytechnic hall itself, where hundreds are every Sunday unable to gain admittance. Contributions are invited. They should be addressed to the Secretary, at the Polytechnic, and be marked "Theatre Services."

The complaints made at meetings of operatives in Yorkshire of the practice of sending out chains with bogus certificates attached were more than confirmed by the speech of Sir Benjamin Hingley at the meeting of the Dudley Chamber of Commerce. As the safety of life and limb often depend- upon the strength of chains, the necessity for seeing that these articles are capable of withstanding the proper strain test is obvious; but Sir Benjamin tells us that chains are nowadays often made out of the commonest iron and subjected to no test at all. The chain referred to in connection with bogus certificates is known as "pot chain,' in which all the faulty places are covered with tar. The Chamber ultimately passed a resolution calling on the Board of Trade to take steps to amend the Chain Cables and Anchor Act in such wise that the practice of issuing false certificates of test could be dealt with in a stringent manner

In view of the importance of the subject of the "Life and Duties of the English Citizen" as one of the special subjects authorised in the Evening Schools Code, the council of the London Society for the Extention of University Teaching have arranged a session's work in the subject, consisting of twenty-five lectures with classes. The students who satisfy the conditions as to attendance, weekly paper-work, and final examinations, will receive the Sessional Certificate of the London Society. This Sessional Certificate is accepted by the School Board for London as a special qualification for teaching the subject in their evening schools, and may be presented fo- marks at the Queen's Scholarship examination. The opening lecture, to which admission will be free, will be delivered to-mrrrow evening at the Hugh Myddelton School, St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell. Mr James Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, will take the chair at 8 p.m.

## THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

### A RETROSPECT OF THE FOUR NIGHTS' DISPLAY.

Last night's demonstration at the Naval and Military Tournament was a fitting finale to the most magnificent military display that has yet been held in Bombay, or for the matter of that, anywhere east of Suez. Much has already appeared in these columns in the way of description of the numerous interesting features which have gone to make up a *tout ensemble* as charming in its novelty as it was intense in its interest, and symmetrical in its beauty, but we think this a fitting occasion for writing a short resume of the doings of four days, which will be recorded in rubric in the annals of this city.

The story has already been told of how General Gatacre, the most popular Brigadier that has commanded the district for decade and more, conceived the idea of the value for spectacular effect of holding military sports at night, and of how the notion being put into practice in a small way in last Spring proved so eminently popular, that the originator determined to develope it so as to organise a Military Tournament, the like of which had never been seen in India since British occupation. General Gatacre is a soldier trained in the school of Sir George Greaves, a school in which originality of conception and subsequent promptitude of action have ever been esteemed the two highest qualities of a leader of men. To this training, no doubt, it is due that the Tournament, which will to-day be completed, took the shape and form it did. His position as Chief of the Head-Quarters Staff in Bombay enabled him to work his will with few trammels, but it must be said that he received no unnecessary opposition from the higher authorities. His idea was so seductive to the soldier's mind that it was willingly taken up in every military office, and by every regiment in the Presidency, and all co-operated to ensure the success of an event, which competent military critics aver is well calculated to bring to the front the best qualities of the heterogeneous troops who make up the Bombay Army. General Gatacre has also been extremely fortunate in being able to gather round him a staff of officers capable and willing to do everything to advance the project of their Chief. Given these initial advantages, what wonder that success was so assured?

The popularity of the Tournament, we are now in a position to guage to the fullest, and any lingering idea that the enormous concourse which assembled on the Oval on the first night was in any measure due to the adventitious aid of loud advertisements, must be dismissed, for on all the four nights the audience maintained its bulk with wonderful consistency. The beauty and fashion of the Presidency thronged the reserved enclosure nightly, and it was noticeable that the presence or absence of H. E. the Governor or the Military and Naval Commanders-in-Chief did not affect the attendance one jot. In the less fashionable divisions of the auditorium, there were packed like figs in a drum those picturesquely heterogenous elements which can only be found in the population of a cosmopolitan town like Bombay. The show appealed to them in a higher degree than the largest and most elaborate hippodrome they had ever witnessed, and they enjoyed themselves with the joyousness of children.

The transformation of the Oval, made by a very complete installation of electric light, the pitching of tents, and the presence of other military paraphernalia, was somewhat bewildering to one accustomed to its usually prosaic appearance by night. Here we had a magnificent amphitheatre, in which cheek by jowl was all the pomp and circumstance of modern civilised warefare, and the barbaric magnificence of the arms of a more primitive time. This juxtaposition was as unique as it was interesting, and said much for the æsthetic sense of the organisers of the Tourney. Readers of quaint old Fuller will easily recall his description of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, but even that historical pageant can hardly have shown a very much superior display than was afforded by the brilliant uniforms of the soldiers who entered the lists on the Oval. The magnificent Royal Horse Artillery man, the Bodyguard in Royal Red, the Native Lancer, the English Hussar, the sombre-clad Rifleman, and the brilliant Highlander, with a thin red line for a back ground, made in the arena itself a picture animated and gaudy.

The competitions themselves claim a word or two. The evolutions of mounted men must always attract the public eye. A man with a perfect seat and an absolute control over a horse strikes the fancy as no ordinary being does. Witness the myth of the centaurs. It was with much pride, therefore, that the admirers of the British Army found from many of the manœuvres in which they took part, that the often repeated boast that as riders our Native Cavalry are second to none in the world was perfectly justified. Whether if taking part in the ornamental performance of the musical ride, or the more useful duties of scouting and skirmishing these Native Lancers proved that they were on the most perfect terms with their horses, who obeyed them with all the docility of dogs. Their accuracy at tent-pegging and tilting showed their value as men-at-arms. In a sterner way, the way in which Cœur de Lion maintained his superiority over the deft Saladin, the European mounted men made their devoirs to the admiration of the crowd. The driving of the Artillery, the negotiation of a cross country course in rivalry with the Hussars, and the other equestrian trials of skill were accomplished with an almost reckless gallantry, and some of the timid in the crowd wondered that there was no accident. If the mounted soldiers who were engaged in the Tournament are to be taken as samples of the branches of the service to which they belong, England may well be proud of the discipline, spirit, and efficiency of the British Cavalry in India.

Infantry displays are always less showy than those of their mounted brethren, but the management of the Tournament by a judicious intermingling of the useful and the ornamental, the picturesque and the prosaic made this part of the programme as attractive almost as that above described. It was pleasing to one the number of well-trained athletes which the English regiments scattered over the Presidency were able to send down; and one is inclined after our late experience to believe that short service notwithstanding, the army is far from going to the dogs. The gymnastic displays by the men of the Poona Gymnasium could not have been better, and one or two of the men were as agile as professional acrobats. The physical drill of the Royal Irish Fusiliers was another proof of the athletic prowess of our young soldiers. The Rifles were throughout the meeting prime favourites with the crowd. Their youthful appearance and jaunty action added to their unusual uniforms selected them from all their fellows for marked attention and well they deserved it. The gay Highlanders and the breezy Jack Tars were also objects of more than ordinary interest, and they were worthy of it for well they played their parts. In no less a degree did our splendid Native Infantry take their share in the pageant, proving the possession of those qualities which go to make a good soldier. Beloochis and Jack sepoys, Sikhs and Pathans in their own different ways demonstrated what useful units they are of the most conglomerate army in the world. If the Tournament served no other purpose than that of impressing on the public mind the reserve of force which the army in India possesses, it would not have been held for nothing.

The military display with which the programme wound up each evening gave the populace a fair notion of the excitement, though not the horrors of real war. We may not leave the subject however without paying a tribute to the splendid music supplied by the massed bands. Their training was excellent, and their performance equal to the best of its description in Europe.

General Gatacre deserves well of the Bombay Army and the Bombay public for the unique exhibition he pilotted with skill to success, and we have no doubt that it will now become an annual event and increase in size and grandeur year by year.

The chief item of interest in last night's programme was the physical drill and gymnastics by the Parsee Volunteers both of which were capitally done. For gymnastics the Zoroastrian showed a special aptitude and evoked loud applause by their really good work. We must congratulate Lieutenant Khambatta on the proficiency of his men. The display by the Blue-Jackets was pretty and popular, and the Artillery driving very effective. Another feature which caused much excitement and no little merriment was the introduction of two real Australian backjumpers from the Remount Stables. They were ridden by a pair of Australian stockriders, and the spectators were treated to an exhibition of rough riding, the like of which few of them had ever seen before. The man ended the master after a grim and awful struggle.

THE MORNING COMPETITIONS.

The competitions held yesterday morning were all evenly contested and excited considerable interest. The following are the results:—

SWORD VS. BAYONET.—BRITISH TROOPS.

1—Sergeant Robson, Durhams.
2—Corporal Lloyd, Gymnastic Staff.
3—Lance Corporal Hughes, Gymnastic Staff.

SWORD VS. SWORD.—NATIVE OFFICERS.

1—Jam. Mahomed Khan, Poona Horse.
2—Jam. Ajipal Singh, Sind Horse.
3—Jam. Sher Baj Khan, Poona Horse.

SWORD VS. LANCE.

1—Jam. Asghar Hussain Khan, Poona Horse.
2—Jam. Hambir Rox, 2nd Lancers.
3—Jam. Ajipal Singh, Sind Horse.

POST PRACTICE—BRITISH TROOPS.

1—Corporal Jaffreys, 7th Hussars.
2—Corporal Knowles, 7th Hussars.
3—Sergeant Major Griffin, 7th Hussars.

The programme for this afternoon is as follows:—

1. Physical Drill by Parsee Members, Poona Rifle Volunteers.
2. Driving Royal Artillery.
3. Double Musical Ride.
4. Jumping by Sections—Artillery, British and Native Cavalry.
5. Display by Royal Navy, Gymnastics and Musical Indian Clubs Marine Battalion and 23rd Bombay Rifles.
6. Driving, Royal Horse Artillery.
7. Competition for the prizes presented by H. R. H. Prince Louis of Savoy.
8. Military Tattoo.
9. Grand Display by Royal Navy and the Three Arms.

It is officially notified that all officers who have brought their troops or have been connected with the working of the Tournament in any way, are to assemble behind the Soudanese town in the Arena for the purpose of being photographed, this afternoon, at three o'clock, when they are to appear in dresses for the performance. The arena staff are to be photographed at the same place immediately afterwards.

Mr. Shewshanker Narayen, Photographer, School of Art, has taken two excellent views of the Oval with the troops practising for the Tournament and the Cavalry and Artillery lines beyond. The photographs form an acceptable memento of the Tournament.

## HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS IN POONA.

Replying to the memorial from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on the subject of the state of feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans in certain places in the Deccan, the following resolution was issued last evening:—

No. 8466.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 19th December, 1894.

Letter from Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Honorary Secretary, Saravajanik Sabha, Poona, No. 975, dated the 29th November, 1894.—Submitting, by direction of the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a representation on the subject of the unhappy relations which have prevailed for some time, past between the lower classes of Hindus and Muhammadans in Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Satara, Wai, Yeola, Ratnagiri, Rayar, Chiplun, Peu, Kalyan, and other places in the Deccan, and requesting that Government will be pleased to take such steps and issue such orders as may appear to it best suited, in view of the considerations suggested in the memorial, to remove all cause for the existing misunderstanding and to restore the old amicable relations between the two communities.

Resolution.—Before proceeding to examine the recommendations of the memorialists—recommendations which appear to be in some measure based on allegations, which may or may not be well-founded, but which are not supported by reliable evidence in the shape of references to publicly admitted facts—His Excellency in Council considers it highly important that he should be under no misapprehension as to the authors of the advice tendered him.

2. In paragraph 1 of Mr. Gokhale's letter a "Managing Committee" is referred to; in paragraph 2 it appears to be conveyed that the body authorized by the Sarvajanik Sabha to address Government is a "committee composed ..... of representatives of the Hindu, Muhammadan and Parsi communities." Mr. Gokhale should therefore be asked whether these committees are one and the same; and, if so, to favour Government, if he sees no objection, with the names of the gentlemen who are personally responsible for the opinions and suggestions conveyed in the letter.

(Signed) C. H. A. HILL,
Under-Secretary to Government.

## GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

Captain Walshe asks us to state that he will be glad to receive any contributions which the charitably disposed kindly subscribe for the Christmas dinner, which it is proposed to give as in former years. Any amount forwarded will be duly acknowledged in this journal. Any balance which may remain will be devoted to the work-house Poor Box. Contributions of cast-off clothing are also acceptable, many of the vagrants being in want of clothing. Presents of cakes, fruits, etc., will likewise be thankfully received at this season. We feel sure Captain Walshe's appeal will not be made in vain, and that there are many who will gladly contribute towards a Christmas dinner for the inmates of the Government Work-house, notwithstanding the fact unfortunately that in too many cases they have themselves to thank for their present unhappy position.

Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the following contributions:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Sanders-Slater | 15 |
| A Friend | 10 |
| Mr. L. Penney | 5 |
| Mr. Townley M. Pilgate | 15 |
| Mr. W. J. Morrison, I.C.S. | 25 |
| Mr. H. M. Phipson—A present of beer. | |

## MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. C. H. B. Grace, Quartermaster, 5th Bombay Infantry, has been allowed one year's leave on private affairs.

The services of Colonel W. H. Haydon, R.E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. C. Burrard has been granted two months' extension of leave by the Secretary of State on medical certificate.

The services of Lieutenant W. Beall, 17th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Department.

Permission to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Lieutenant W. V. Sandamore, R.E., and Lieutenant M. E. Nutall, Indian Staff Corps.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W. Nugent, Adjutant General's Department, has been allowed by the Secretary of State, to retire from the service.

Lieut. R. N. Poore, 7th Hussars, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, from the date on which Captain J. Fowle, 21st Hussars, was absorbed in his regiment.

The following app

## OPENING OF A BRIDGE AT SUNTH RAMPORE.

THE opening ceremony of the "Ommanney Bridge," over the river Chibata, which runs between Sunth and Rampore, was performed on the 15th inst., writes a local correspondent, by Dr. John Pollen, LL.D., I.C.S., Political Agent. A handsome shamiana was pitched for the occasion just near the bridge, and the whole place was decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens. The view of the bridge was picturesque and charming. Amongst those present at the ceremony were the Political Agent, Dr. Pollen, LL.D., I.C.S., Rajasaheb Maharana Shri Pratapsingji, Dr. Dyson, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Guzerat Circle, Mrs. Dyson, Ranjitsingji Kumar of Sanjeli, Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai, the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Khan Bahadur Hormusji Adarji Patel, the State Dewan, Bhayads, and other officials, Rao Saheb Lallubhai Bhaishanker, Chitnis to the Collector, Panch Mahals, Mr. Erughshaw Hormuzshaw Cols, the Head Clerk to the Political Agent, Mr. Pestonji Dadabhai Ghati, of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's office, and numerous others.

Punctually at 4 p.m., Dr. Pollen arrived at the place where the ceremony was to be performed, and was greeted with loud cheers by the school-boys and spectators. After Dr. Pollen had taken his seat the Dewan Khan Bahadur Hormusji Adarji Patel rose and, in addressing the assembly, spoke as under:—"Dr. Pollen, Maharana Saheb, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Here is a construction before us, which supplies a long-felt want. This bridge does not only connect Sunth with Rampore, but it will also afford great facility of communication to the villages of the Western Division of the State with the market town of Rampore. The river Chibata is fordable during the greater part of the year, but its bed is very rocky, and during the monsoon months it was a great obstacle to traffic of all kinds and to passengers. I need hardly say that the prosperity of a country depends greatly upon the means of communication it possesses. Countries devoid of these means are backward in every respect. They are not wealthy, because they cannot carry on commerce with other countries; they are not civilized because they cannot import with facility the means of civilization from without. Five and twenty years ago this State had hardly any roads worth the name, and consequently the people could not export the surplus of their produce at a profit with an average of crops, maize and gram were then selling at 100 to 150lbs. per rupee, while the article imported from without were selling at much higher rates than elsewhere, because the cost of conveyance was very heavy on account of bad roads. As our most respected Viceroy, Lord Elgin, pointed out the other day in his durbar speech at Lahore "you can by means of irrigation, &c., reap bumper crops from your fields, but you cannot realize the true value, if they cannot reach the market where they must be sold." (Hear, hear.) Facility of communication means saving of money and saving of time. Here is an instance before our eyes; the very steel girders used in the construction of this bridge were ordered out from England, and they were received at Sunth within only ten weeks of the date of order, and at a cost not exceeding Rs. 8 per cwt. This is the result of facility of communication. What a marvellous advancement we see made in India under the British rule as regards internal communication. The system of railway communication was inaugurated in the year 1853, when the first line was laid from Bombay to Thana, a distance of about ten miles; and lo! what has since been done! During the forty years, since elapsed, not less than 21,000 miles of rail-road has been laid open in different parts of India. We have heard old men talking that going to Benares or Kasi for pilgrimage was a proverbially difficult and expensive journey. It is now a trip of pleasure, performed comfortably within the shortest space of time, and at a minimum of expenditure. You can now communicate with your friends from one end of India to the other within seven days by means of letters and within as many minutes by means of telegrams. Our old letter-carrier "Gaja Beg Makrani" is still alive; but he shall no longer boast that he is the only person who can carry expeditiously urgent and important messages. (Laughter.) As I have already said, facility of communication is the means of developing the resources of a country, and every Ruling Power must recognize its obligation to maintain and improve these means. I hope it will be allowed that we have done something—though not much—in this direction. During our official year that expired on 31st October last, Rs. 35,000 were spent on public works, out of a gross revenue of Rs. 1,85,000; and of this expenditure, not less than Rs. 23,000 or 65 per cent. were appropriated towards bridges and road. (Hear, hear.) This bridge has cost us Rs. 14,000, excluding the cost of home grown timber; and it is hoped that it will last long and be of much use to the public. Dr. Pollen, I cannot help adding a few words in this place. I do not mean praise that would be presumptuous on my part and much beyond the humble position that I hold; but, I must make mention of facts and the facts are that your presence in this Agency has happily spread a healthy stimulus among the officers of the Native States of your charge. They are up and doing and devote much attention to works of public improvements. I do not mean to say that you goad us to work, but by some contrivance or other which I cannot describe, you induce us to work with will and application. One reason that I can assign is, that you encourage and lead us by setting before our eyes practical examples as to how we should proceed, and not merely by words of advice or by precept, in fact not like the old kazi who bade his disciples "Don't do as I do, but do as I desire you to do." (Laughter.) Since your last visit to this place we were determined that your next should see the opening of this bridge, and by the grace of God the bridge is ready; for, "God helps those who help themselves." (Applause.)

The Raja Saheb then spoke a few words in English as below: Dr. Pollen,—I feel myself highly honoured by your presence here, and am very much delighted to see Dr. and Mrs. Dyson among us. I daresay that the ceremony of opening this bridge, by an enlightened lady like Mrs. Dyson, will add immensely to the gracefulness of the occasion. I am also very much obliged to Mr. Ommanney for his allowing his name, to be given to this bridge—a name, which is deserving of being immortalized, not only, within my territory, but in every part of Rewa Kantha. (Hear, hear.) I have heard it remarked by some one that giving names, in this way, is simply a show for the time being. I say such is not the case. The names are given to substantial works of public utility. These works will last long and the names shall remain with them; and we do this with all our heart and with a sense of sincere respect and regard. Last year, you were kind enough, though with great hesitation to allow your name, to be attached to the school building; and it is well-known your name is now a household word in my State, as it is, and most deservedly so, in every part of the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha. (Hear, hear.) I really feel very happy, whenever, I am able to provide works of public usefulness, and to give them names of deserving personages. I am for such works. I know that a Ruling Chief cannot use his money more appropriately and beneficially than on such works. I request now that the "Ommanney Bridge" may be declared open. (Applause.)

After this Dr Pollen said: Raja Saheb, Mrs Dyson, Darbaris, and Gentlemen,—I have had very great pleasure in acceding to the kind request of the Raja Saheb that I should preside at the opening of this bridge, not only because I take a great interest in all works of public improvement: but pre-eminently because this bridge is to be associated with the name of my old friend and fellow-worker, Henry Travers Ommanney your late Political Agent (Hear, hear). I have known Henry Ommanney for more than 20 years! We were trained to-gether in Khandesh as Assistant Collectors in the good old broad sympathetic principles of the kindly and severe, the *narm* and *garm*, Ashburnian School!—and from the earliest days of our friendship I have never ceased to admire him as a typical English man of the true sterling sort—a Briton without fear and without reproach, clear-headed, open-hearted, fair-minded, but at the same time determined, stern, and undaunted in the discharge of his duty, a man with a will and mind of his own—not one of your mere administrative machines moved and worked by obsolete codes or musty precedents, or contradictory rulings, or such like contrivances for curbing wholesome individuality and originality in the administration of affairs. If, then, this bridge turns out anything like the man whose name it bears it will prove "steadfast in storms"—firm, true, and unshaken—and the good people of Sunth need never have any doubt about its being always able, willing, and ready to do its duty, however high the floods may rise, or however fiercely the angry torrents may beat against it. But Mr. Ommanney needs no praise from me! His merits are well known! As an old Chettonian, as an Assistant Collector, as Under-Secretary to Government, as Inspector-General of Police, as Collector of Khandesh, as Political Agent, and recently as a member of the Hemp Drugs Commission, he has shown what he is; and just the other day we saw the turbid floods of feud and faction dash against him in vain! He stood four-square, firm, and impartial; and did his duty, as we hope this bridge will do. And in this connection, Raja Saheb, I would congratulate you and your subjects on the peace and good-will prevailing amongst all classes and creeds in Rampore. Here we have no subtle distinction between secular and religious music between the clashing of corybantic cymbals and the squirl of the bag-pipes, or the insidious melody of the secular sitar, nor have we any dreamy doubts as to the decorousness or discourtesy of prayer-disturbing uproar: but, so far as I can discover, you, Raja Saheb, as a Hindu Ruler, act fairly, squarely, and impartially in the spirit of the Queen's great Proclamation. I often wish that one para of that famous royal message could be written large and big over every Kacheri, aye! and over every police thana and chowri throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan, so that he that reads (be he magistrate, policeman, ryot, raja, priest or peon) may run his course correctly! The para I allude to is one which, I believe, was written by her Majesty herself with her own royal hand. The Right Royal and Imperially decisive message, I allude to, runs:—"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects." "We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested, or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law—and we do strictly charge and enjoin on all those who may be in authority that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure. "With such a message to guide us—we cannot well make mistakes. Why! even a way-faring man, though a fool could not go astray therein! But now to turn again to this handsome bridge I congratulate you, Raja Saheb, on the convenience it will prove to your subjects. Your able and experienced Karbhari has aptly quoted the recent words of Lord Elgin, and has dwelt on the improvement in our roads, and on the wonderful development of railways in India. I fear our cousins, the Yankees—(laughter)—would think our progress in railway-making somewhat slow, and I confess I am one of those who regard our vaunted Indian railway development with a feeling akin to contempt. I am a firm believer in the Dalhousian plan of anticipating revenue and borrowing money freely to cover India with a net-work of iron roads; Godhra, for instance, ought to be at once connected with Baroda by railway, and why there should be any delay in the matter passes my comprehension. The Karbhari has introduced us to the old postal runner of Sunth who used to reach Baroda from Rampore (85 miles) in twenty-four hours. (Hear, hear.) Have we advanced much on this? Why it takes fully that time for the post to reach Sunth from Baroda now, and three times during the last fortnight owing to mysteries of railway management into which I cannot penetrate, the mail from Bombay to these parts has been delayed more than forty-eight hours. But if we cannot have our railway to Baroda at once let us hope that we shall soon have a good road to Sunth Road Railway Station, and you may depend upon my doing my best, as Collector and President of the Panch Mahals, to see that railway feeder roads to all the Chief States and towns are taken in hand as soon as funds will permit. In conclusion, with a word of praise to your able and energetic Karbhari Mr. Hormusji Adarji Patel, for the manner in which he has supervised the construction of this splendid bridge, and for the devotion with which he applies himself to the development of the resources of your State. (Hear, hear.) I would ask Mrs. Dyson to kindly declare the "Ommanney Bridge" open for traffic. (Loud applause.)

The Political Agent's speech was most clearly and freely rendered into Gujarati by his Deputy Assistant Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai.

The clearness and fluency with which the Dewan Mr. Patel addressed the assembly both in English and Guzerati was much admired by all.

The assembly then rose and proceeded to the entrance of the bridge, where Mrs. Dyson unlocked the barriers, and declared the bridge open amongst thundering applause. Afterwards all passed over the bridge, and viewed the structure which was very much admired.

The party then proceeded back to the shamiana, and prizes were given by the hand of Dr. Pollen to the contractor, mistri, and others; and after the distribution of pan-supari the assembly broke.

Later on in the evening the principal parts of the town were brilliantly illuminated, the lights on the bridge appeared effective.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BARODA.

A GREAT fire broke out on Wednesday morning, at about four o'clock, near the Chimna Bai clock tower in a lane, called Ghee Kanta. The conflagration spread very slowly as there was no breeze blowing at the time, but the damage done was very great. Three upper-storied houses were burnt down and a good bit of property belonging to the inmates. Although information was given by the public to the Municipal authorities when the clouds of smoke were observed by them, yet no immediate steps were taken, the fire pumps were brought when the flames had well spread, and then even no water was at hand, so before the pumps were put into playing order an hour and a half had elapsed, and two houses were burnt. In every case of fire that has occurred in Baroda the fire-engines have never been brought on the scene until the fire is almost extinguished. Such is the arrangement and supervision of the bumkhana of the Sadrikhatha, the motto they observe is "Better late than never." The fire that broke out yesterday morning would have lowered a whole chawl of houses had it not been for the immediate action the Police Superintendent Mr. Pragji, his subordinate officers, and men, took in rendering the poor panic-stricken people of that vicinity assistance in the way of obtaining water from private houses till the Municipal authorities came to their aid with their pumps. The conflagration subsided at about 7 o'clock. It is hoped that new fire steam-engines or even new fire pumps may be obtained, because out of the five that were brought that morning only two were in good-working order. It is sincerely hoped that the good and benign Municipal Commissioner will issue stringent orders to his subordinates in future as regards the immediate conveyance of water and pumps, so as to ensure the property and houses of the poor subjects in the event of fires.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.—It is notified that the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship will be awarded by the Syndicate during the month of January next.

The Herbert and Latouche Scholarship.—It is notified that the Herbert and LaTouche Scholarship will be awarded by the Syndicate during the month of January next.

Examinations.—It is notified that the Syndicate have resolved that when the ordinary arrangements allow of a Student appearing for any two Examinations in the same week, he should be allowed to do so, but that no special facilities should be given in such cases.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS

MADRAS COTTON CROP.

First Forecast of Outturn.

The area sown with cotton up to the end of November last was 1,271,000 acres, or about 24,000 acres less than the normal, and 147,000 acres less than the area reported up to the corresponding date in 1893 The falling off is confined to the Deccan districts, Nellore and Kistna, where, as compared with the normal, the decrease this year amounts to 7-3 per cent. In the Central and Southern districts a considerably larger area than usual has, however, been sown so far. The crop is almost everywhere in good condition, but is still very young in the Southern districts and parts of Coimbatore. At the average rate reported—12 a anas—(16 annas being taken to represent a full average yield) the crop to be expected from the area already sown in Government villages will amount to about 119,000 bales of 400 lb. each. It seems, however, probable that the total area of cotton to be sown this year will not be very far short of the normal, or standard area, and the crop, if its condition continues good till harvest, may yield an average outturn.

IT is, the *Pioneer* thinks, to be regretted that only one Maxim gun is being sent with the Waziristan Field Force, as both the Wana and Jandula columns are likely to have at least one sharp fight before they join bands at Kanigoram. The effect of machine gun fire upon a body of Ghazis charging in their usual determined style would be so terrible as probably to appal even the bravest swordsmen among the Mahsuds. Perhaps as the Border Regiment, armed with the magazine rifle is with the column at Wana, it has not been considered necessary to send a Maxim there. The Lee-Metford will therefore be given a fair trial in action.

A TELEGRAM to the "Vossische Zeitung" says that a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction at Tokio places the German language at the head of the foreign languages in the Universities and Lyceums, whereas until now English was in the first rank. At present seven German professors give lectures at the Tokio University—two in medicine, three in philosophy, and two in law.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and AGNA INDICATA. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

## THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE Bill for the levy of an import duty on cotton goods, which the Finance Member introduced into the Imperial Council on Monday, is unquestionably to be regarded, primarily and chiefly, as a measure of justice, to borrow the phrase of the *Times*, to the Indian people. It harks the admission by the Secretary of State that the position taken up by his predecessor last spring is untenable, and that there is a limit beyond which it is neither right nor safe to go in subordinating the interests of India to that of a section of English capitalists. In his speech in introducing the Indian Budget into the House of Commons in August last, Mr. Fowler repudiated on behalf of himself and of his predecessor the insinuation that the Secretary of State's policy in the matter had been dictated by a regard for the Lancashire vote. The disclaimer may be accepted as a personal avowal, but the fact remains that nobody has ever been able to put forward a single argument for the exemption of cotton imports from duty which is not based on the assumption that the ascendancy of the interests of Lancashire must be maintained. Nothing but the strongest considerations of self-interest, that is nothing but the fear of the loss of the Lancashire vote, could have induced any Ministry to force a policy on India which had been rejected both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State's Council, and was on the face of it a gross financial blunder and a glaring political injustice. The Indian finances were in a critical state; it was admitted on all hands that equilibrium could not be maintained without resorting to the levy of import duties—not as a means of protecting Indian industries or manufactures, but as a means of increasing the revenue of the country; yet at the last moment the Viceroy and the Government of India were told in deference to the clamour from the Lancashire Chambers of Commerce, that cotton goods and yarns, which represent, on the average, fully one-half of the entire imports from foreign countries, must be exempted. Since the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, no greater blunder, no act so egregiously unfair and impolitic had been perpetrated by Her Majesty's Ministers. With the introduction of Mr. Westland's Bill, however, the injustice of the policy has been acknowledged, and so far we have matter for distinct congratulation. With the levy of the new import duty the revenues will be considerably enhanced, and the Government and people of India will feel that they have not been entirely deprived of the right to regulate their revenue as they think best and as the financial exigencies of the State may require.

On the other hand, Mr. Westland must have felt that what was from one point of view a triumph was from another a recantation. In a speech in the Viceroy's Council last March the Finance Member remarked that "it was well to clear the way by pointing out that the question of levying duties on cotton goods is the question of levying import duties only, and not of levying also an excise on local manufactures." This, however, is precisely what it has proved to be. The Bill now introduced provides for the levy of an import duty of 5 per cent., but imposes at the same time an excise of 5 per cent. on all yarn above count 20 produced in Indian mills. To such an excise Mr. Westland saw insuperable objections last March, and the position in this respect has not changed since then. The excise duty is the contribution of the Secretary of State to the new Bill, which the Finance Member would gladly have omitted had the orders from home on the subject not been peremptory. The attitude of the Secretary of State in the matter is more easy to explain than to justify. He does not, as he says, wish the proceeds of the new import duty to go into the pockets of the Indian manufacturers instead of into the Treasury, which it would do were the products of Lancashire unfairly handicapped. As a matter of fact, however, as the Bombay Mill-owners' Association point out in an able memorial, from which we make some extracts elsewhere, from the particular quality of yarns known as 24's downwards, there is absolutely no competition between Indian and imported goods, so that here an excise is not necessary. As to the counts above 24 a very liberal estimate would put the entire production of this quality in India at 6 per cent. of the whole. The cost of collecting excise on this percentage would swallow up the revenue collected: the collection is certain to be attended by a great deal of friction; and finally, so far as the spinning of counts above 20 is concerned, mills in Native States, where excise could not be levied, would receive an unfair advantage. On these points we are inclined to believe Mr. Fowler has not been fully informed, and it behoves the Indian millowners to take care that the information is supplied. If the excise duty has to be accepted, it is to be hoped at least that the recommendation of the Bombay millowners will be listened to, and the figure of exemption be raised from 20 to 24.—*Pioneer*.

## CASTAWAYS IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

WE are indebted to Mr. E. Good, Port Officer of Chittagong, for the following interesting narrative submitted by Mr. H. A. Palmer, master of the ship Dundrennan:—

I beg to inform you that I arrived in your port yesterday bringing with me eight shipwrecked coolies whom we picked up from a raft in Lat. 19° 15" N. Long. 90° 50" E. or about 10 miles west of Oyster Reef.

At daybreak on the morning of November 26th my second officer reported what appeared to be a root of a tree floating about seven miles to leeward of the ship. I sent him aloft with a glass, and he reported that he could see a staff on it with a small piece of white linen attached. I ordered the helm up, and we ran down towards it, and when we were about one mile distant from it we saw some men on a raft of bamboos, who appeared to be in a dying condition. A boat was swung out ready, and when we were a short distance from the raft I brought the ship to the wind with the after yards aback, and we fell to leeward of the raft. An able seaman named John Gill, jumped overboard with the end of the deep-sea leadline and swam to the raft and got on board. We then hauled it alongside, and found six men on it quite helpless and starving. Two more men were seen to leeward of the ship about one mile distant. We lowered our boat and sent her off in search of these two men, in charge of Mr. J. C. Dunham, third officer, who, after an hour's search, found them supported on three bamboos and nearly dead. They were brought alongside and with all care hauled on board. We then used means to restore them by giving them a wine-glass full of cocoanut oil to drink, and rubbing their bodies with the oil, and then let them rest awhile, after which we gave them small portions of water and biscuits. We then let them sleep until evening, and gave them a pan of boiled rice and some sugar. The next day five of the eight men were recovered so far that I had no anxiety about them, but three of them were very ill for several days. However, by care and judicious feeding, etc., they all came round and are able to do for themselves.

I may mention that the man John Gill was just on the raft when I saw a shark under the raft and several dolphins swimming around it, and was thankful to get him and the poor fellows on board before any accident occurred. The raft was composed of a few bamboos roughly lashed together, and had evidently been made in a hurry, as there was neither paddle nor sail on it.

The men informed me as near as I could understand that they left Arracan in a canoe loaded with firewood and bamboos bound to Sandeep, and after being four days at sea their canoe broke up and sank. They then made this raft out of their cargo. It was about 20 feet long, and the poor fellows were just afloat and no more. They said that four days before I picked them up they saw a vessel, but she passed without seeing them, and then they gave up all hope of being saved. They were altogether ten days on the raft without either food or water, and were mere skeletons and as light as children. They say they are all married men with between three and eight children, and are destitute. They were on board for ten days.—*Englishman*.

## THE BALUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

CHAMAN, 17th December.

CAMP SAMAKAI.—The Baluch-Afghan Mission is still encamped on the Kadanai River, about 45 miles from New Chaman. Negotiations concerning the last portion of this section of the boundary as far as Chaman proceed satisfactorily. It is hoped the mission will be in Chaman about the 20th. A little delay has been caused by the difficult questions of local rights arising and by the indisposition of the Afghan Commissioner, who has been suffering from a sharp attack of rheumatism. All in our camp are in excellent health.

The weather is extremely cold, and the surrounding hills are covered with snow.—*Pioneer*.

IN Vienna, says a correspondent there, a young man, Adolf Schlesinger, died the other day whose heart was situated on the right side of his body. His death at the age of twenty-six is supposed not to be connected with the position of this organ. The body, it is said, is going to be sent to London by an arrangement made with one of the learned societies while the young man was still living and in health.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

AMENDMENT OF THE TARIFF ACT.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—An urgent summons was issued last week calling non-official members to attend a special meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council to-morrow for the amendment, so it is widely rumoured, of the Tariff Act with a view to the inclusion of the finer class of foreign cotton goods in the schedule for a five per cent. import duty, and and imposition of excise duty on all indigenous cotton manufactures above 24s. The justice and equity of the import duty are now a foregone conclusion; but the injustice and iniquity of the excise need to be denounced, specially after the conclusive evidence afforded by the Mill-owners' Association at their late general meeting and in the comprehensive and able memorial recently submitted to the Government of India. That Government cannot have even a plausible pretext for the levying of the excise duty; and if it does impose one, it may be taken for granted that it is done to appease the Philistines of Manchester. The action, however, must be universally condemned and protested against. For such a strong Government as that of India ought not to be allowed to submit to the behests of an interested English Cabinet in this affair. It will be a crying shame to record on the pages of History that for the sake of a selfish class of foreign traders gross injustice was done to 300 millions of Her Majesty's helpless and powerless subjects.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE CONGRESS.

The "Gujerat" offers its cordial welcome to Mr. Webb, the President-elect of the Tenth National Congress to be shortly held at Madras. We may assure him that, though the people of India may not appear to be very demonstrative, their gratitude is none the less sincere and profound. We know that Mr. Webb, actively interested as he is in the Irish Home Rule question, cannot but sympathise with the efforts of his fellow-citizens India for their political regeneration. Magnificent empires have disappeared like the fleeting clouds in the heavens, because their power was not founded on a basis of justice and righteousness. It is because our rulers conception of their duty towards India is on the whole sound and lofty that Indian politicians are anxious to formulate the grievances of their voiceless countrymen, thus bringing the administration into conformity with that conception and placing it on a firmer and stronger foundation. It is gratifying to us Indians to see Mr. Webb taking an active interest in Indian questions and thus helping on the noble work which the Congress has undertaken.

FREE STUDENTSHIPS.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—Mr. Setalwad has. It is not to be denied, rendered a service to the public by his memorandum on the question of free-studentships. The rules for the regulation of Municipal Schools imposed some unnecessary restriction. The report of Mr. Chatfield goes to prove that a few rules were narrowly interpreted. As for example, in nothing is there to prohibit the Municipal School code to prevent Municipalities from raising the percentage of free students, or even from imparting an absolutely free education in their schools, after a proper representation to the educational authorities. It is admitted, at the same time, that the Municipal bodies and the Educational Inspectors should not take that view of the matter. The misapprehension will now disappear, and both parties will know clearly what their rights are. The memorandum of Mr. Setalwad has so far strengthened the hands of the Mofussil Municipalities, and served to give them a free hand where they most wanted it. It will not be out of place, however, to remark that if the Government policy occasionally results in the disposition of municipals to restrict education exclusively to those who can pay for it, the people, whom the local Municipalities largely represent, are too prone to exempt the so-called poor from the necessary expenses of education.

The "Gujerati" observes:—The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal's memorandum has had the desired effect. He never advocated compulsory education in that document, and we are somewhat surprised to see the Director of Public Instruction opposing something for which Mr. Chimanlal never asked. Lord Harris' government have, however, understood the position taken up by him. We are at one with the resolution in thinking that compulsory education in the present condition of India would be a serious hardship. But though the necessary consequence of this system must be free education, it does not follow that cheap or free education ought to lead to compulsory education. We have strong reasons to believe that the present formal announcement of a policy of free or cheap education is due to Lord Harris' emphatic views on the subject, and we are only sorry it has been made so late on the eve of his departure as to prevent him from giving full effect to his convictions.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

Says the "Indian Spectator":—The real winner of the prize turns out to be Lord Sandhurst, worthy son of a worthy father, and of a worthy mother. As Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief and Member of Council, his father is still remembered by the older generation in Bombay for his liberality and independence; while his mother's work in the interests of freedom and good government is fresh in the memory of our younger men. In such a case there is reason to believe that the son will maintain the traditions of the family. He comes out rather young, but has had plenty of experience for his age, and the rest may safely be left to his sympathy. Lord Sandhurst's political and other connections ought to cheer up the veriest pessimist in the Native Press; though it remains to be seen what miracles he is to be called upon to perform. We offer the Governor-designate both our congratulations and our sympathy.

The "Gujerati states:—Lord Sandhurst has been chosen by Lord Rosebery's Government for Lord Harris' successor. This announcement will cause neither jubilation nor disappointment in the Presidency. All that is public knows about him is that he is associated with the liberal party and at present holds the office of Under-secretary of State for War, a post which was also held by Lord Harris. Like his Excellency the in-coming Governor has Indian traditions and reminiscences. His father was the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay thirty years ago, and was well known as a strict disciplinarian and a soldier of thoroughly upright principles. Not only did he interest himself in the Land Revenue Bill of 1865, but he also advocated with success gold currency with rare economical foresight and financial sagacity. Unfortunately the experiment was not given sufficient trial as in the case of the closure of mints; otherwise India would probably not have found herself to-day in the fiscal difficulties from which herculean efforts are now being made to extricate her. He also gave his most cordial support to the foreign and internal policy of Lord Lawrence, and his minute on the Afghan war may still be read with profit. Lord Sandhurst's mother is a lady of pronounced liberal views on social, political and educational questions and has taken a very prominent part in furthering the interests of her sex. Her political and social creed may be summed up in the doctrine of Unselfishness and Self-effacement. In her 'Conversation on Political Principles,' she preaches the good, the 'real' good of the masses and sets no store on riches or competence without justice between man and man. The son of a father, who was a staunch follower of the enlightened policy of Lord Lawrence, and of a cultered mother who has courageously associated herself with high-souled liberalism may, having regard to his healthy intellectual environments, be fairly expected to remain loyal to the liberal traditions and instincts of his family and of the great party which has placed him at the head of perhaps the most advanced province in India. Instead of indulging in vain speculation about his Indian career, we would rather suspend our judgment on the subject for the present. We have no doubt that the people of Bombay will accord to him that hearty reception which is due to an incoming Governor, in whom are naturally centred all the hopes and expectations of the people for the next five years.

The "Kaiser-i Hind" observes:—Born of parents who have left their distinctive marks of character, it may be reasonably presumed that Lord Sandhurst will realise the expectations formed of him. The Sir William Mansfield whom Bombay knew from 1890 to 1895, and whom all India knew from 1865 to 1870, was indeed one of the ablest specimens of that type of military officer who have been called soldier-statesmen. It was he who first directed the pulling down of the old Portuguese ramparts built about two centuries ago and laid down the plan of the future defences of Bombay. But not only did he shine in the camp. He was equally a brilliant light in the Council and shed no mean lustre in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Bombay under the Presidency of the distinguished Sir Bartle Frere. It was in the height of the speculative fever which seized Bombay in 1864 that Sir William Mansfield first wrote his brochure on the adoption of a gold currency. He lived to see his great economic reform passed by the Government of India. Gold sovereigns and mohurs were actually struck, but owing to the unfortunate commercial and monetary disasters which overtook Bombay and shook confidence all over the country, no fair and lengthened trial was given to the scheme, which therefore died a natural death at the time. But the events which have occurred since 1876 demonstrated the far-sightedness and genuine statesmanship of that great soldier. It is to be hoped that these lineaments of the father have descended in the son. From the mother's side, too, the Governor-elect gives us expectations of a hopeful character. A staunch, liberal-minded woman, with a will of her own, she was no unknown figure a few short years ago at the London School Board. She also offered herself for the London County Council election, but was debarred from sitting at its board on account of the statute. If we mistake not, she helped Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at Central Finsbury, along with Mrs. Evans Bell and other good ladies. Thus Lord Sandhurst comes of a stock at once healthy and robust in mind. A Gladstonian to the backbone in politics, there is every reason to believe he will not belie his liberal instincts and sympathies in the administration of this Presidency.

## DR. BHALCHANDRA.

THE *Medical Reporter* publishes an excellent portrait of Dr. Bhalchandra and the following sketch by Surgeon-Captain B. D. Basu, I.M.S.:—

Among the native members of the profession who have been honored and entrusted with the maintenance of the honor and traditions of the Grant College of Medicine, in Bombay, the subject who illustrates the gallery in this issue is without doubt entitled to a foremost place. His career supplies an instance of what material there is in this country, and what an Indian Medical College can do in turning out responsible representatives of Medicine and Surgery, despite the inattention and scant acknowledgement paid to them by a certain section of the profession.

Dr. Bhalchandra was born in the year 1852, on the 19th February in Palaspe, a village near Panwell, 12 miles from Bombay. He came of a good stock, and early attention was directed to his education in the Maharatti language, which was mostly carried out in the Amarchand Wadi Vernacular School. When he was eight years of age his parents began his English education, which was conducted in the Prabu Seminary and Dr. Wilson's English school. Afterwards he was sent to the Elphinstone High School, and there he carried every thing before him through the care and attention bestowed on his training by Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind Angal and Hari Bhaghvant Keskar. He matriculated in the University of Bombay in the year 1868, at the age of 16, and "obeying a peculiar inspiration for the calling," selected the medical profession as his future walk, entering as a student, the Grant Medical College, in the year 1869. He attended his College courses, most diligently, and he always held his own in all the examinations, and was much beloved by the Principal, professors and students of the institutions. He carried away the 1st. scholarship, and was placed in the 1st. division with honors, both in the junior and final examination for his qualifying degree. He passed the junior professional examination in 1873, and was awarded, on the results being declared, the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy's gold medal "for the highest proficiency in medical jurisprudence and toxicology" and "a medical prize valued at Rs. 300 for distinction in medicine, clinical medicine and Pathology." He graduated as has been said in 1874, and although he might have, with his splendid attainments entered upon a most lucrative practice, he accepted an appointment under the Bombay Government as an Assistant-Surgeon, on the 14th April 1874. Shortly after this he was appointed temporarily to the Charitable Dispensary at Bandora, which he held for six months, and afterwards was transferred to the medical charge of the dispensary at Palanpur, which was just then raised to the status of a First Class Dispensary—an important but deserving promotion, as Dr. Bhalchandra was the first Assistant-Surgeon to be placed in independent charge of the station. A good deal of the organisation of the institution fell on the shoulders of Dr. Bhalchandra, at which he worked most carefully.

The above charge afforded him exceptional opportunities for medical and surgical experience, and on the submission of his first Annual Report through Colonel Shortt, the Political Superintendent at the time to Government, Lord Salisbury the Secretary of State for India wrote as follows:—"I have perused with much satisfaction the account of the working of the Palanpur Charitable Dispensary. I observe that a feeling of confidence in the superiority of our medical practice over the unskilled pharmacy of the native doctors is taking hold of the public mind, that many afflicted persons who have in vain sought relief through the medical men of their own race, have resorted to the dispensary, and had their ailments successfully treated, and that various delicate operations requiring unremitting care and patient skill on the part of the surgeon in charge, have been favourably performed. Whether regarded from a humanitarian or political point of view, these results are gratifying, and reflect great credit on the ability and care of Bhalchandra Krishna, the Medical Officer of the Institution."—(Sd.) SALISBURY.

After holding charge of the Palanpur dispensary, Dr. Bhalchandra, was compelled, owing to failing health, to ask for a transfer, and although Dr. (now Sir William), Guyer Hunter wished that his services should be utilised as a teacher at the College, in connection with the Vernacular classes, the Surgeon-General Dr. Thorn, to meet the exigencies of the service, transferred him temporarily to Bassein, after which he was appointed to the Baroda State as Principal of the Vernacular College of Science, which institution had only then lately been established, and which in a very short time was worked up to perfection. Unfortunately, however, His Highness Sir Sayager Rao Gaekwar, in spite of much promise, abolished the College to the great regret of its founders.

In 1879, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, was appointed Chief Medical Officer and Durbar Physician of the Baroda State, which he filled till 1881, and during his tenure of office thoroughly organised its medical department opening up new dispensaries and hospitals. As Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Bhalchandra was often called upon to travel out in the districts and accompany the Maharaja on his tours through his territory. This appointment in Baroda offered Dr. Bhalchandra splendid opportunities, which he did not lose, for we find that he was often called upon to perform the most difficult surgical operations, which he did very successfully. All these experiences served him in good stead, and he finally resigned both the Baroda and Bombay services in 1886 to settle down in private practice in Bombay at which he has since been engaged.

That he has made a most successful practitioner, there is no doubt, for since his establishing himself thus in Bombay, he has been elected a Fellow of the Bombay University, 1887; and a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay, 1888. In the following year he was returned as a Municipal Commissioner to represent the Girgaum Ward, and to a permanent seat on the Corporation in the year 1891. In 1893 he was elected a Syndic in Medicine of the Bombay University, to which he was re-elected this year. He was further elected to the Presidentship of the Bombay Medical Union in 1893, and to the chair of the Grant College Medical Society for 1894, all of which go to prove the esteem in which he is held, not only by the general public, but by his brother practioners in Bombay. The duties involved by the several offices to which we have referred have been performed by Dr. Bhalchandra with marked ability and success.

His contributions to medical literature have been well and ably handled, and have served the purpose for which they were intended. The following is a list of the books, papers, and pamphlets by him:—

1. Sarvajanika Arogya: a Marathi adaptation of Professor Parkes' Public Health.

2. Elements of Botany: a Marathi adaptation of several works in Botany.

3. Abala Sanjeewani: an essay on the causes of the early mortality of women in India, in Marathi.

4. A pamphlet on 'Scorpion Bites' in English.

5. A comparison of the Western with the Eastern System of Medicine: A lecture in Marathi delivered in connection with the Hemanthothsava Mala in Bombay.

6. A paper on Leprosy, in English, read before the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay.

7. A paper on Vegetarianism, in English, read before the Vegetarian Society of Bombay.

8. An Annual Presidential Address, in English, delivered before a meeting of the medical profession of Bombay, called under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union.

9. Several Official Reports, in English, as Assistant-Surgeon, as Principal of the Baroda Vernacular College of Science, and Civil Medical, and Chief Medical Officer of the Baroda State.

10. A reply to Mr. Joshi in the form of three letters in English, written to the *Bombay Gazette*.

11. Several letters to the Bombay English dailies on several important medical topics of the day, such as Medical Registration in Bombay; the establishment of a Pharmacological Laboratory and Institution; the system of teaching at the Grant Medical College; etc., etc.

12. Collecting materials for a Materia Medica of India, and the Therapeutics of Indigenous Drugs.

A SCHEME was brought some time ago before the Servian public (a Consul at Belgrade says) which, if carried out, will revolutionise the weaving industry of the country. A British firm has been in treaty with the Servian Government with a view to securing a concession for the supply of treadle looms to the peasants on conditions most favourable to the latter. According to the "Belgrade Commercial Gazette," the Servian peasant class numbers over 90 per cent. of the entire population, and is almost without exception interested in the weaving of cotton or woollen tissues. Scarcely a peasant's dwelling can be found where there is not a loom on which the wife or daughters of the house weave (during the five

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE French Government has decided to create a new military port in the north of France. The decision has probably been prompted by the fact that France has only four docks in the Channel which are large enough to take a first-class battleship. Further accommodation can scarcely be secured at Brest or Cherbourg, where the space is extremely limited, and where moreoover, excavations in the living rock would be necessary. Fresh protection is required for Havre and the mouth of the Seine. Cherbourg is too distant, and it is always exposed to bombardment. Port-en Bessin, the site of the new harbour, lies on the Norman coast nearly midway between Cherbourg and Havre. It stands almost due north of the famous old city of Bayeux, and is distant from it eight miles. This part of France presents very much the same appearance as Devonshire. There is the same bold coast of rock and brown clay, and there are also as in our English county, combes, descending at intervals to the level of high-water mark.

A singular mishap—fortunately unattended with damage to property or loss of life—occurred while practice was being carried out on the Isle of Grain with a 64-pounder gun. It seems that a projectile, instead of going seaward, lodged in a garden in Beach Street, Sheerness, close to Beach House, and less than 100 yards from the Board Schools, in which 800 children were assembled. It is not known whether the shot came direct from Grain or ricochetted from the water into the town. It embedded itself in the earth to a depth of 2 feet. It is fortunate, however, that there were no personal injuries, as the missile passed over the public recreation-ground and within two inches of a studio where several persons were working.

The waste of shipping is affected greatly by the seasons, a fact specially evident when it is noted that considerably more than half the tonnage lost is directly due to the influence of weather.

| — | Steam. | Sail. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| 1894 | 53 of 63,435 | 137 of 70,000 | 190 of 133,435 |
| 1893 | 43 ,, 42,331 | 181 ,, 88,134 | 224 ,, 130,465 |
| 1892 | 37 ,, 37,141 | 129 ,, 62,647 | 166 ,, 99,788 |
| 1891 | 83 ,, 70,453 | 151 ,, 64,714 | 204 ,, 135,167 |

A material fact which gives an entirely different complexion to the figures is that whereas, in 1891, 10,000 tons of shipping came to a untimely end, being broken up or condemned, and 18,000 tons in each of the two following years, the total for the past quarter has been 40,000 tons, so that the actual loss by misadventure is nearly as low as in 1892. Of course Britain has the largest tonnage broken up—12,349 tons, equal to about 1 per 1,000, but it is surprising to note that Italy has broken up 7,486 tons, equal to about 1 per 100; Spain, 2,643 tons, equal to 1 per 200; Germany, 5,464 tons; United States, 3,217 tons; and the Colonies, 4,342 tons. This depletion of foreign shipping is most satisfactory to the British shipowner, for it is, as a rule, the old and ill-found ship which cuts freights worst.

During the recent very wet weather a soldier on sick furlough after an attack of fever was visiting his friends in a garrison town. Whilst out one day he was caught in a heavy shower and turned up the collar of his greatcoat, there being no shelter near. He was at once pounced on by a military policeman, who directed him to turn down his collar in accordance with a garrison order. The soldier pleaded ignorance of the orders of a garrison to which he did not belong, and further explained the circumstances of his being on sick furlough, but all to no purpose. The policeman was inexorable, so the man very properly obeyed, feeling however naturally aggrieved. The incident related took place on a public road, and any civilians who may have witnessed it cannot have been favourably impressed with the amenities of life in the army.

It is interesting to compare the rate of progress of the Magnificent and of the Renown, another battleship of the first-class, described as an improved Centurion, building at Pembroke Dock. The Magnificent was laid down early in the year, a quantity of material having been previously prepared, and we hear now that it is anticipated that she will be ready for launching some time next month. The Renown on the other hand, with a displacement less by nearly 2,000 tons, though laid down in February 1893, will hardly be ready for launching till next summer, by which time she will have been considerably over two years on the stocks. Unless a great spurt be made it appears impossible that she can be ready for sea before June 1896; by that time we hope that the Magnificent will have been ready for the pennant for some six months.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught opened the new building of the Church of England Soldiers, Institute, Marlborough Lines, Aldershot. His Royal Highness, in declering the building open, said it gave him great pleasure to be there, as he had watched with interest the way the building had risen. He was pleased to find that the Institute was to be open all, sects, and hopen to be forgiven when he expressed the opinion that, though the religious feeing would predominate, the men would look upon it as a sort of club where all branches of the service could meet for social intercourse.

Experiments were made last week at Cureghem, a suburb of Brussels, in presence of many foreigners including Colonel del Canto, who defeated the Balmacedists in Chili, with a new rifle, the invention of M. Marga, an officer in the Belgian army. The main feature in the invention is the cartridge, which is so arranged as to contain what are practically two charges. There are fired in succession. The extraordinary muzzle-velocity of 3,000 foot-seconds was attained. The sole objection to the new weapon seems to lie in the increased cost of, and labour of filling, the cartridge.

Somebody says that mounted infantry is better than either cavalry or infantry, because it has the mobility of the one and the fighting power of the other. It would be interesting to know how the German Emperor and his generals would answer this. The writer speaks of the Zulu campaign, but the Zulus had no cavalry which could possibly catch the mounted infantry while still on horseback. Let them manœuvre against German cavalry and infantry and then report progress.

It is very gratifying to find on all sides such evidences of sympathy for the discharged soldier, and to see such systematic endeavours made to secure for him a recognised position in civil life when he returns to it as a reserve man. These endeavours are deserving of all praise, for they cannot fail to produce their effect upon those on whose behalf they are being made. It remains for the soldier now to help those who are working in his behalf, and he can best do so by striving when with the colours to earn for himself the character of being sober and well conducted. All depends upon this.

Some correspondents from the provinces protest against the action of the Home District, Tactical and War Game Society in paying fees to umpires and lecturers. From the point of view of our cosrespondents we are ready to admit that their is reason in the argument that the paying of these fees if established as a principle would most damaging, but we trust the good feeling of the officers of the Army is such that they will not accept as a precedent the action of the Home District Society. It has to be remembered that the society accepts a weighty responsibility. It has to be the lever, as it were, round which the lesser societies of a similar character in the provinces revolve. The members of provincial societies should not lose sight of the fact that the home District Society is open to them. Any member of a provincial society visiting London would find welcome, we may be sure, if he expressed a desire to attend a lecture or war game. We may be sure that Lord Methuen would not have been party to the payin of fees unless he had felt that it was really for the best that the fees should be paid. So long as officers on fully pay refuse—as we trust they never will refuse—to accept fees, we do not see that any serious injury is done to the Service by the arranzement which gives professional lecturers a few guineas for services dered in their own particular sphere of usefulness ren-more especially considering the inconvenience to which they must necessarily be put in placing their services at the disposal of a society for weekly meetings through out a whole season.

Those who may contemplate service in Uganda and who would leave wives and families in England would do well to ascertain on what terms the Foreign Office will allow their pay to be drawn for the benefit of those who are left behind. The rules as they stand, appear to be very arbitrary, and unless thoroughly undertood might leave the wives of officers in very difficult circumstances in cases where they are wholly dependent upon their husbands allowances.

There will be no enforced retirement this month among either general officers or colonels on the Active List. No regimental district command will fall vacant. The commands of the nine battalions fall in, viz., those of the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment (17th), Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. W. Mole, on December 3; 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment (12th), Lieutenant Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, on December 9; and the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles (90th), Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Mecham, on December 15. In the Royal Artillery three lieutenant colonels complete their five years in the rank, viz., Colonels R. Clayton and A. Campbell on December 8, and Colonel A. Logan on December 10. In the Royal Engineers, Colonel C. de B. Carey will complete his term on December 20. No Staff appointment of any importance falls in during the month either at home or in the colonies.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Manningtry, 1,828 tons, Captain E White sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain R H Brown, cleared yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Ranald, 1,338 tons, Captain C Sommerfelt, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and Mr J Eakin as a passenger.

THE Ship Puritan, 2,383 tons, Captain C S Dunning, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newyork (6th August,) with a cargo of 97,317 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Standard Oil Co.

THE Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,600 tons, Captain G Kennewez, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo, Miss Symington as cabin and one deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade & Co. During the voyage she experienced heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay N. E. monsoon in the Indian Ocean.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Beaumont, Mr C H S Boggs, Two Miss Mahomed Ali, Sayed B Hooseln, and two ladies, Mr G Stain, Mr Ebrahim, Mr Essa Raza and three others, Mr Murtooza Hooseln and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain W L Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 17 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr W H Farlow, Mr Seddon, Mr Wooldrige, Mr Abdoola, Mr Mandoolaziz, Mr H Daghir, Mr H J Khojir, Mr A A Bagdad, Mr S J Jawani, Mr A B Moosa, and 63 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at ½ p.m. from the Victorio Dock berth No 8 per Australian Lloyd's s s Maria Valerie, Captain B Vida for Colombo,—Austro Hungarian Consul General and Mrs Schmucker Mrs F Barbour Smith and lady friend Miss Goldenberg, Miss L Arle, Miss V Rubinstone, Mr J Mitchell, Mr F S Mitchell and Mr H Mitchell. For Penang.—Mr W Speck and Mr T Turnheer.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | C. Ranald | 1338 | Sommerfield | Antwerp &c. | 20-12 | F M &Co |
| B | Mikado | .... | Pickering | Karachi | 20-12 | F M & Co |
| D | Barawa | 234 | Cassum | Zanzibar | .... | M M & Co |
| G | Purulia | 993 | Watkeys | Zanzibar | 22-12 | M Mackenzie |
| L | Avoca | 905 | M Baker | Zanzibar | .... | D Jairam |
| N | Horsa | 1909 | Veal | Not Fixed | Cursetjee Eduljee | |
| O | Caspian | 2315 | Heard | Marseilles | 24-12 | McIntosh |
| Q | Safari | 691 | Gauhe | Zanzibar | 22-12 | F Heyer |

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji....548 Ahmed....C Mandvi....20-12 S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Australia | 2321 | Tait | Karachi | W & A Graham &Co | |
| 3 | Singapore | 2341 | O Canipa | Genoa | 21-12 | C Barboro |
| 4 | Thibet | 1665 | Ganett | Mauritius | | H C Jocub |
| 6 | Ceylon | 2637 | Baker | China | | P & O Co |
| 7 | Imperator | 2343 | Bechtinger | Trieste | 1-1-95 | A L S N Co |
| 8 | M Valerie | 2044 | Vidnes | China | 31-12 | A L S N Co |
| 10 | Manningtry | 1828 | White | Not fixed | 30-12 | Hill S & G |
| 12 | Rydal Hall | 2139 | Mitchell | Not fixed | 28-12 | E Bates &Co |

MERKWETHER DRY DOCK.

s. s. Abdool Cader..... 2147 .....Joonee .....H A Sidick

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Goa (s) | Stewart | Busrea, Dec 8. |
| | Drachenfels (s) | Kenneweg | Hamburg, Nov 15. |
| | Puritan (sp) | Dunning | New York, Aug 6. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Naseri (s) | Raffin | Jedda, &c. |
| | Korbelia (s) | Jacobs | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Kilwa (s) | Gimblett | Persian Gulf. |
| | Clan Ranald (s) | Sommerfelt | Havre. |
| | Manningtry (s) | White | Antwerp. |

The steamer Nevasa, Captain Brown, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Drachenfels, for Hamburg, &c., via Karachi.
" Kurrachee, for Marseilles.
" Goa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Rydal Hall s—6 cases biscuits, A H Sidak; 35 cases provision, glassware, &c., Treacher and Co; 210 boxes bar soap, 35 cases school slates and 145 boxes candles, B Shapoorjee; 3 cases cutlery, M H Hassum; 5 cases cutlery, &c., L H Hassum.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—6 cases writing ink, papers, &c., Hussonally Abdoolally; 102 cases port and sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 9 cases soap, &c., H M Sulleman and Sons; 18 cases medicine, C Nathoo and Co,

Sutlej s—8 cases envelopes and 66 cases printed books, &c., J Dickinson and Co; 21 cases oilmanstores, S Hebtoola; 17 cases ham, 24 cases cheese, 90 cases provision, glassware, stationery, &c., Treacher and Co; 20 cases cheese, W B Green and Co; 74 cases cheese, oilmanstores, &c., A Sulaymoodin; 6 cases envelopes, writing papers, &c., Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Banda s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Gutenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Baria s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, M Russee and Co.
Ehrenfels s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Java s—71 cases window glass, glass, A C M Ebrahamjee; 5 cases cutlery, D P Bathia and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

La Seyne s—36 cases wine, Prier de Stone and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—404 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 107 bales wool, K Shurriff and Co; 45 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 2,275 cwts groundnut cakes, and 125 cwts copra, Glade and Co; 46 cwts turmeric, H E Noah and son.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caspean s—2,009 cwts linseed and 2,239 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—12,006 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 84 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, and 1 case tortoise shell, C Sorabjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mikado s—1,518 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Horsa s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 1,201 cwts gum, Treppen and Co.
Manningtry s—200 cwts castorseed, and 1,406 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,999 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 387 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Valerie s—59 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co.
Rosetta s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 409 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 75 bales twist, M Byramjee; 25 bales twist, C Homanjee and Co.
Ceylon s—250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 124 cwts fishmaws, 9 cwts kismies, Quan Sun Tong; 81 cwts wheat, E Abdoolla; 16 cwts fishmaws, and Bocut sharkfins, M L Khatow; 150 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 7 cwts peacockfeathers, K S Loong; 45 chests opium, E Ebrahim and Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 17.

Bransonson, Lt, Bo 2nd Mid Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DECEMBER 19.

Tennant, Lieut, Bo 3rd Lancers, H C, from furlough, from England.
Hewat, Major, Bo R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Muscroft, 2nd Lt, Bo Mid Regt, on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 20.

Murphy, Capt, Bo 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Axe, Vety-Lt, Bo A V D, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 19.

Barker, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo I M S, on duty, to Kathiawar.

DECEMBER 20.

Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo I M S, on leave, to Poona.
Hewat, Major, Bo R H A, on leave, to Kirkee.
Brackenbury, Major, Bo R A, on leave, to Kamptee.
Burlton-Bennett, Lt-Col, Bo Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 21st December, 1894.

It is notified for information that the Cooria Rifle range will be open to members of the Corps to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING R. V. R.
Bombay, 21st December, 1894.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 22nd instant.
2. The Range at Cooria will be available for class firing throughout the day on Saturday next the 22nd instant.
3. District or No 233 is published for information:—Tournament.—There will be an afternoon Performance, at the Tournament, Commencing at 3-30 p.m. on Friday, the 21st December 1894.
4. The N. C. Officers and Volunteers detailed for the representative force will be required to attend at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill order Khaki and Helmets.
15 rounds of Blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade.
5. Cr-Sergt H. Black will take over charge of "D" Company during the absence of Captain Nicholson on leave.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, R. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Town Hall on Saturday the 22nd instant.
Tickets can be obtained from Capt. Place, Govt. Dockyard, not later than To-day (Friday) the 21st.
Members Rs. 2 (to include ladies).
Other Members Rs. 3 (to include ladies).
Tickets for the latter to be obtained through members. Ladies names in all cases to be given for entry on the invitation cards.

## HOW A LOT OF MONEY LEAKS OUT.

WHAT does a man do when he finds a hole in the pocket where he carries his money? Anybody can answer that question. He has it sewed up, of course, directly, and good and strong, too. I suppose it is with you just as it is with me. When I spend money even foolishly, I can tell where it went, and maybe I've had some sort of pleasure out of it. But I do mortally hate to lose money; lose it out and out, you know, and have no satisfaction from it, or know how or when it left my possession.

Well, now, let me show you the worst and biggest hole any man ever had in his pocket; a hole that lets the cash leak away like water through a sieve, a hole that is the hardest in the world to sew up. A short story will show it best.

"Drummore South Cottage,
"Musselburgh, near Edinburgh,
"September 16th, 1891.

"Gentlemen,—Up to 1885 I was always strong and healthy. About this time I began to feel bad. I was tired, languid, dull, and listless, and everything was a burden to me. I had no desire for company, and what had come over me I could not make out. My tongue and mouth were dry, and I had a deal of phlegm on my stomach. The whites of my eyes next became discoloured, and my skin was yellow. I had no appetite, and after eating I had great pain at my chest and sides, also across my stomach. After a time the pain settled in my left side, and my heart would beat and jump in a manner that alarmed me. By and by I got so weak, that I was not able to go about the house, and I felt that I ought to be in bed. The pains at my side and stomach became so bad, that I had to remove my clothing (everything seemed so tight), and I used to press my stomach and hold my sides to try and ease the pain. Getting worse, I saw a doctor at Musselburgh, and was under him for three months, but his medicine gave me no relief. After this I went to a clever doctor at Preston Pans, who said I was suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia. He sent to London for some celebrated medicine which was packed in small phials. This medicine seemed to dissolve my food, and I felt easier for a time, but I gained no strength or real benefit, and after persevering with his treatment for six months, I gave it up, and fell into my old state. I next went to a doctor at Musselburgh, but all his medicines did me no good. After this I saw another doctor (that is, a fourth doctor), but with the same result: none of them gave me anything that reached my complaint. I now lost all faith in physic, for I had spent a deal of money, and taken so much medicine 'that I lost all my teeth through it' and was no better for it. In great misery I lingered on month after month, always ailing, when in August of last year (1890) my husband called at Mr. Jack's Drug Stores, High Street, Fisherrow, and told him what my condition was. Mr. Jack gave him an account of the wonderful cures he heard of from many of his customers that had taken a medicine, called SEIGEL'S SYRUP, and strongly recommended him to bring me a bottle. He did so, and I commenced taking the Syrup, and I found some relief from the first bottle, and by the time I had taken four bottles I was as well and strong as ever I was in my life, and have since kept in good health. I tell everyone what Seigel's Syrup has done for me. 'I never thought to get better again,' and I consider it has saved my life. I wish others to know this, and if by publishing this statement it will be the means of helping others, as it helped me, you can use this letter as you like.
—Yours truly, (Sd.) JEMIMA WATSON."

Look back to about the middle of the above letter, and again read what the writer says: "I had spent a deal of money for medicine." Yes, and money she could poorly afford to spare. Illness and the expense of illness is the great hole in the pocket that I alluded to. It costs so much, and what does it give us in return? Pain, weariness, and misery. There is another consideration besides. When we are ill we not only have to bear the increased outgo, but manage to meet larger demands out of a decreased income. Our candle is burning at both ends. Yes, you say, but how can we keep from falling ill? You cannot always; but in view of the fact that most illness arises from indigestion and dyspepsia, a timely use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup will prevent it. A few shillings thus invested will save pounds in money, and perhaps months of wretchedness. Think over the striking points in Mrs. Watson's excellent letter, and you will think the same.


TESTIMONIAL FROM
**Sir Samuel Baker,**
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
**BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.**

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
***Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.***
AGENTS:—Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

**NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT**

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

**Train your Moustache in the way it should go.**

**CARTER'S THRIXALINE**
is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
*Prepared only by*
**JOHN CARTER.**
Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-
AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

**COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS**
ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
**CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.**
Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.
**CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.**
Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

**DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,**
Specially prepared by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE from the Prescription of an eminent Physician, as a Mild, Safe, and
**TONIC APERIENT FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.**
The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/½, 2/9, 4/6, &c., from—Calcutta: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLNTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

ORIGINAL PRIZE MEDAL
**LAMBERT & BUTLER'S FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.**
TRADE MARK.
LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW,
Are now suppiled in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.
At all Stores & Dealers throughout India & the Colonies. LONDON BONDED CAVENDISH WORKS, 85, LONG ACRE, LONDON.

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**
RESTORES
**COLOR**
—AND—
PROMOTES
**Abundant Growth**
OF THE
**HAIR.**

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.
A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."
**Ayer's Hair Vigor**
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.
Beware of cheap imitations." The name "Ayer" is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.
Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay. HOWE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

Luxuriant hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.
Sold throughout the World. Price 25 c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U.S.A.

**Very Old Special Scotch Whisky**
**D.C.L.**
This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
**OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.**
Registered Proprietors:—
**The Distillers Company, Ltd,**
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
Agents:—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

**ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT**

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

**VIAL'S WINE**
TRADE MARK.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
A. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

**LEA & PERRINS'**
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
*Lea & Perrins*
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
**SAUCE.**
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
**Oriental Tooth Paste.**
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.
CAUTION.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S,
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

**MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK**

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
**Largest Sale in the World.**

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
**SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS**
WORLD FAMED
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

**MELLIN'S FOOD**
For Infants and Invalids.
A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.
TRADE MARK.
Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.
**MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE**
(MILK FOOD).
Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.
**MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS,**
Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Sustaining.
To be had of all Dealers and Bazaars throughout India.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
**FREEMAN'S**
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
**CHLORODYNE**
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.


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NOTICES.


**LANGUID WOMEN**

*PALE CHILDREN*
*OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS*

**VIN CHAPOTEAUT**

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*A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT*

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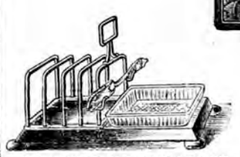

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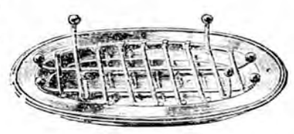

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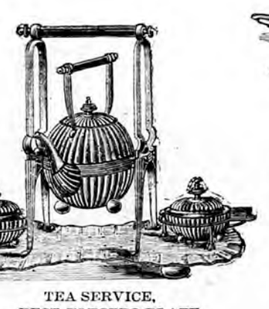

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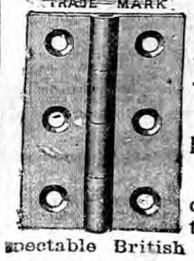

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